

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

HERALD INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE

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Beijing Gives Governor of Hong Kong A Final Snub

Patten Leaves China After Failed Mission To Resolve Differences

By Lena H. Sun Washington Post Service BEIJING — Hong Kong's new governor, Chris Patten, leaves China on Friday after failed talks that appear to have set Britain and China on a collision course over plans for greater democracy in the British territory.

After completing two days of discussions, Mr. Patten said Thursday that the two sides had been unable to reach agreement, but vowed to press ahead with his proposals despite objections from Beijing.

The inability of the two sides to resolve their conflicts raises new questions about the smoothness of Hong Kong's transition to Chinese control in five years and threatens to undermine investor confidence in the thriving capitalist enclave.

Mr. Patten, a seasoned politician whose aggressive style has enraged Chinese officials, had hoped to persuade Chinese officials to agree to proposals to expand direct and indirect actions in the colony before Hong Kong returns to the mainland in 1997.

But China, which does not want a more democratic Hong Kong, has rejected the proposals, saying they violate basic agreements between Britain and China over how Hong Kong will be run. In a sign of its diplomatic displeasure, China snubbed Mr. Patten by not granting a meeting with Prime Minister Li Peng. It is customary for visiting Hong Kong governors to meet with the prime minister.

Instead, Mr. Patten was met by Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who ranks below Mr. Li and China's five vice premiers. Mr. Qian refused to shake hands with Mr. Patten in public after the automobile carrying the governor pulled up at the Didi airport state guest house with a punctured tire.

"We want cooperation, not confrontation," the official Xinhua press agency quoted Mr. Qian as telling Mr. Patten. The press agency repeated China's position that the moves would place obstacles before the smooth transition of Hong Kong and the smooth transfer of power in 1997.

It quoted Mr. Qian as saying the Patten proposals amount to "a challenge to cooperation."

Despite the failure to reach agreement, Mr. Patten said that discussions would continue. He rushed off the diplomatic snub, saying, "I'm happy to see anyone in Peking who wants to talk about the future of Hong Kong."

"Obviously, I'll be interested in any alternative proposals which any of my critics have to put forward themselves," he said. "But we can't let a stalemate persist indefinitely."

Mr. Patten's proposals, which he unveiled earlier this month, take advantage of gray areas in the 1984 Chinese-British Joint Declaration on Hong Kong's future.

The proposals would revise Hong Kong's electoral system and give residents a larger role in electing legislators in 1995, and reduce the number of special interest groups dominated by China. To maintain this timetable for elections, Mr. Patten said he would have to present the proposals to Hong Kong's Legislative Council in early next year.

China has pledged to allow Hong Kong to keep its capitalist economic system for 50 years after 1997, but it wants to inherit a Hong Kong that can rule with an iron hand.

"The British side always said the development of the political system would be gradual and orderly," a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Xu Jianmin, said Thursday.



ANOTHER CASUALTY IN SARAJEVO — A boy wounded by mortar fire is being helped in Sarajevo on Thursday. The United Nations resumed humanitarian relief flights to the Bosnia capital, but Croats and Muslims, supposedly allied against the Serbs, battled elsewhere in Bosnia. Page 2.

Into the Homestretch, Bush Finally Finds Pace

By Michael Wines New York Times Service RALEIGH, North Carolina — As President George Bush likes to say, this is the weird election year, and now comes the latest surprise: After 10 torpid months, Mr. Bush has suddenly reawakened as a fist-shaking, stem-winding presidential candidate.

Recent gains in the polls by Ross Perot have the competition on edge. Page 3.

On a two-day train trip through the South this week, the president seems finally to have found a message he believes strikes a chord. Governor Bill Clinton cannot be trusted with the White House, he says — "a pattern of deception" is the refrain at each whistle stop.

Just Like Mulroney (Bush Hopes)

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — President George Bush looked northward on Thursday for confidence that he would overcome Bill Clinton's lead in the opinion polls and win re-election in less than two weeks.

In a broadcast interview, Mr. Bush said the source of his encouragement was Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

—and President Bill Clinton would raise taxes on working people. On Wednesday in Knoxville, North Carolina, Bush struck the themes that

and compared his record with that of Mr. Clinton as governor of Arkansas.

"I've got to put it in perspective," Mr. Bush said. "Arkansas rates 50th in the quality of environmental initiatives, 50th in the percentage of adults with college degrees, 50th in percentage — per capita spending on criminal justice, 49th in per capita spending on police protection."

"And Governor Clinton said the other night, 'I want to do for the country what I've done for Arkansas.'"

"We cannot let him do that," he added to the crowd's roar.

In a turn of phrase that has resonated in this region, a host of Atlanta Braves baseball fans, Mr. Bush compared Clinton's aspirations for the White House to

and compared his record with that of Mr. Clinton as governor of Arkansas.

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Queen Is Greeted Rudely as Emperor Starts Equally Delicate Trip

Elizabeth Jeered On Dresden Visit

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service BERLIN — An apparently irritated Queen Elizabeth II hurried into Dresden's Kreuzkirche on Thursday after a crowd of Germans greeted her arrival at a service of reconciliation with a mix of boos, catcalls and cheers.

The queen's decision to visit the scarred city, target of the devastating and militarily meaningless British firebombing at the end of World War II, has been widely welcomed in Germany as a gracious gesture at a time of strained relations between the two allies.

The British monarch's five-day visit to Germany has pushed out of the limelight the tensions splitting the two nations, including British criticism that Germany is responsible for the weakness of the pound, German accusations that Britain is undermining European unification and British concern over the rise of Germany's neo-Nazi right.

But the queen's single hour in Dresden, a visit kept short for fear of neo-Nazi disruptions, was marred by egg-throwing protesters and demonstrators chanting "Forgiveness never!" while most of the crowd of 3,000 spectators remained silent.

Since May, when the Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother unveiled a statue in Britain honoring General Arthur (Bomber) Harris, the mastermind behind the Dresden firebombing, little has gone right between the two nations.

Germans note that while London ignored German concerns about the Harris memorial, See QUEEN, Page 2



"Dresden remembers," says the poster held Thursday by Lothar Wagner, who lost several family members to British firebombing.

Akihito Is Facing Dilemma in China

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service TOKYO — As Emperor Akihito is about to begin the first visit to China by a Japanese monarch, Tokyo is again consumed by a familiar battle over its own history: how to avoid apologizing for Japanese war atrocities while at the same time appearing deeply apologetic.</

CAMPAIGN '92 / THE PASSPORT FILES SEARCH

Big Hunt, Small Game in Clinton Dossier

By Walter Pincus and Michael Isikoff

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — State Department officials searched old sport and other consular files for two days in an effort to find records not only about Bill Clinton but also his mother, officials say.

The files were screened on Oct. 20 and all day Oct. 21 for material on "Virginia Dell" and "Virginia Dell Clinton" as well as her son under his original name, "William Jefferson" and his adopted name, "William Jefferson Clinton," officials said. The Democratic presidential nominee adopted the surname of his stepfather, Roger Clinton, in 1962, when he was 15.

The State Department based its expedited original search for information about Mr. Clinton on Freedom of Information Act requests filed by three news organizations between Sept. 14 and Sept. 26. Acting Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger initiated an investigation into the matter last Friday to

determine if the requests had been improperly handled.

None of the three Freedom of Information Act requests sought information on Mr. Clinton's mother. One, by ABC News, asked for information on Mr. Clinton "born William Jefferson Boyette IV," misspelling his name.

A State Department official said the search for files on the candidate's mother was a "routine" part of any records search on an individual. After seeing her name on his passport applications, the officials routinely began looking up files for her in case his records may have been misfiled under her name, the official said.

But another department official familiar with the dispute expressed surprise that employees had searched for files on Mr. Clinton's mother, saying, "I never heard his mother mentioned."

[Mr. Clinton told a crowd in Seattle on Thursday that the State Department had been "not only rifling through my files but investigating my mother, a well known subversive. It would be funny if it

were't so pathetic," The Associated Press reported.

[His communications director, George Stephanopoulos, termed the incident "a monumental abuse of power" mounted "solely for the purpose of assembling a political smear."

The Freedom of Information Act requests were filed by news organizations in response to rumors, fed in part by Republicans, that Mr. Clinton had explored changing his citizenship during the Vietnam War. Mr. Clinton has denied this, and no evidence to the contrary has come to light.

Sources said the search for records about Mr. Clinton and his mother was requested on Sept. 30 in a 5 P.M. telephone call by Richard P. McClevey, chief of program support services for the State Department's office of passport services, to National Archives employees at the National Records Center in Suitland, Maryland.

Mr. McClevey and Carmen DiPlacido, then acting deputy assistant secretary for passport services, and Steven Mobejan, a political

appointee who works for Elizabeth M. Tamposi, assistant secretary for consular affairs, arrived at the Suitland center at about 6 P.M. Accompanied by archives employees, they searched files until 10 P.M., sources said.

They uncovered an original passport application for Bill Clinton, his application for passport renewal, and a report from him of a lost or stolen passport. Sources said Mr. McClevey took the three documents when the search was halted. No records were found for Virginia Clinton.

The three returned at 10 A.M. the next day accompanied by Michael Brennan, chief of public affairs for the office of consular affairs. They searched until 4:30 P.M. without finding additional documents about Mr. Clinton or his mother, whose married name now is Virginia Kelley.

Mr. McClevey declined to comment on the matter. Mr. Brennan said he went to Suitland at Mr. DiPlacido's request because of concerns that there might have been tampering with Mr. Clinton's files.



Bill Clinton's campaign went autumnal in Pueblo, Colorado, where the speaker's platform was decorated with pumpkins and cornstalks.

★ ELECTION NOTES ★

Clinton Is Leading in Press Endorsements

NEW YORK — For the first time since 1964, it appears likely that a Democratic candidate for president will receive more newspaper endorsements than his Republican opponent.

In a nationwide survey of newspapers, the industry journal Editor & Publisher found 149 endorsements for Bill Clinton and 121 for George Bush, the magazine's managing editor, John Consooli, said Thursday.

Since 1940, when E&P began conducting its quadrennial survey, only one Democrat has received a majority of endorsements. That was Lyndon B. Johnson, who received 440 endorsements in 1964. Republican Barry Goldwater got 359.

Newspaper publishers, a famously conservative lot, have preferred Wendell L. Willkie over Franklin D. Roosevelt, Thomas Dewey over Harry S. Truman, Richard Nixon over John F. Kennedy and Gerald R. Ford over Jimmy Carter. They have endorsed every successful Republican candidate as well.

But there has been a gradual trend away from endorsing candidates. In 1988, 416 respondents to E&P's survey took no stand.

The survey lists only one newspaper — the McCook, Nebraska, Daily Gazette — as endorsing Ross Perot, although at least one other, The Connecticut Post in Bridgeport, has done so.

The York County Coast Star, a weekly newspaper that serves Mr. Bush's summer home in Kennebunkport, Maine, endorsed Mr. Clinton. The newspapers in Houston, where Mr. Bush maintains his voting address, have not spoken, but Mr. Clinton picked up the support of the Hope Star, the newspaper in the Arkansas town where he was born. It was the first time in its 93 years that the Star had endorsed a presidential candidate. (AP)

Bush Camp Drops TV Ad Using Time Cover

WASHINGTON — A Time magazine demand for a court order to halt a Bush-Quayle commercial became moot Wednesday when a campaign lawyer said the ad, featuring a Time cover, was pulled from the airwaves.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell agreed there was no need to grant the emergency injunction sought by Time.

The ruling did not end Time's lawsuit, however. Time's attorney, David J. Branson, insisted that the case go to trial to decide whether the magazine suffered trademark infringement and, if so, whether damages should be awarded.

The ad, which attacked Bill Clinton's draft record, featured Time's April 20, 1992, cover with a distorted, black-and-white picture of the Democratic nominee. It had the headline: "Why Voters Don't Trust Clinton." The 30-second ad does not explain that the cover was from April.

Viewers and newspaper writers believe Time is sponsoring that ad, Mr. Branson said. (AP)

Ex-Reagan Aide Balks at 'Nice Words' Now

WASHINGTON — Kenneth Adelman, Ronald Reagan's arms control and disarmament agency chief and a friend of Vice President Dan Quayle, represented the Bush-Quayle campaign in a bipartisan debate on military issues.

When someone from the audience at the Crystal Gateway Marriott in Arlington, Virginia, asked whether George Bush's chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and the budget director, Richard G. Darman, would not favor cutting military spending even more than Mr. Clinton, Mr. Adelman replied: "You're not going to put me in a position where I have to say nice words about Darman and Baker at this point, are you? I won't do it. I have some principles."

Mr. Adelman also decried the use of recently retired generals and admirals to endorse candidates — and later blamed the Bush team for starting it. (WP)

Quote-Unquote

Marilyn Quayle, the vice president's wife, after being heckled by students at the University of Northern Colorado:

"You want to know something? I heard somebody talking about potato. I guarantee you. I know my husband can't spell. That's why we have a spell-check on his computer. But what is really important is that Dan Quayle knows the difference between offensive and defensive missile systems, and Bill Clinton does not." (AP)

Away From the Hustings

One of seven young white men charged in the beating to death of a Vietnamese-born man was found guilty by a jury in Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Luyen Phan Nguyen, 19, had objected to a racial slur. The defendant, Bradley W. Mills, 19, of Tamarac, was convicted of a single count of second-degree murder in the death of the pre-medical student at the University of Miami. A second trial, for the 10 other defendants, is scheduled for January.

More than 600,000 people seeking disability payments from the Social Security Administration are waiting as long as four months to see if they qualify because the government does not have enough employees to handle the paperwork, an advocacy group said. The backlog has grown from 263,000 in 1988 to 608,000 through the first nine months of this year, a report by Families USA Foundation said.

Hurricane Andrew is now the world's costliest insured loss from a natural disaster, the American Insurance Services Group Inc. said in Miami. The estimate of the storm's damage has been raised from 7.8 billion to \$10.7 billion.

A mild earthquake struck southern California with no early reports of casualties or damage. It measured 3.5 on the Richter Scale, which said the tremor appeared to be an independent event, unconnected with either this summer's Lander-Big Bear quake or 9th warnings of an impending major quake near central California's San Andreas fault.

The 26th execution in the United States this year — the most in 30 years — has been carried out at Potosi Correctional Center, Missouri. Ricky Lee Grubbs, 33, was executed by injection for the murder of a 17-year-old woman. The assailant stabbed his friend to death, then set back the next day and set fire to his mobile home to destroy the evidence.

A teacher distraught over learning she had multiple sclerosis gave a student \$100 to buy a gun and kill her. The teen-ager shot her in a hotel stairwell, authorities said in East New York. But the teacher survived. Barbara Mendez, 23, was wounded in the shoulder and was taken from the hospital after a short stay. The police said she initially told them after the shooting that she had not seen her assailant. (NYT, WP, AP, UPI)

Perot Surge Puts the Competition On Edge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Republicans and Democrats must freshen up their appeals to voters of Ross Perot on Thursday as the major parties tried to stem a surge by the independent candidate that could upend the presidential race in the final days.

The increase in Mr. Perot's support, while significant, has not been enough to lift him from third place in national polls or chop much off Bill Clinton's double-digit lead over President George Bush.

Mr. Perot's momentum was evident in a number of new national and state polls, and the Texas billionaire hoped to capitalize with a new advertising blitz that counters arguments that a vote for him is wasted.

Mr. Perot's rise was illustrated Wednesday night in a new ABC News poll of 710 registered voters who watched the final debate. Among these voters, Mr. Perot rose to 19 percent, from 11 percent. Mr. Clinton led with 48 percent and Mr. Bush held steady at 29 percent.

Mr. Perot's gains came from Mr. Clinton, who was at 52 percent in a previous poll, and as the percentage of voters calling themselves undecided dropped to 4 percent, from 8 percent. But, according to this poll, Mr. Perot was closer to Mr. Bush than Mr. Clinton was to Mr. Clinton.

Officials in his campaign predicted that Mr. Perot would stump the country in the final days before the election, a marked departure from the interviews, television advertising and debates that have been his only campaigning since he re-entered the race three weeks ago.

Mr. Perot's momentum, particularly in several Western states, was drawing the attention of a front-running Clinton campaign wary of any development that confuses its strategy for the final 13 days.

"It's a problem," said the Clinton communications director, George Stephanopoulos. "Obviously, the higher he goes, the more he takes from us."

Still, Clinton strategists remained convinced that Mr. Perot would not fundamentally affect the outcome in November. They believe that Mr. Perot's improved standing could hurt them in such important Midwestern states as Michigan but could hurt Mr. Bush in California and Texas.

Some Bush advisers were hoping that Mr. Perot would draw a large block of support from Mr. Clinton and that those voters might then be swayed by Mr. Bush if they become convinced Mr. Perot cannot win.

"I don't think he can possibly win," Mr. Bush said on "CBS This Morning." The president said Perot supporters wanted to make a statement about their disenchantment with government.

"But when they go into that booth they're going to say, 'I'm not going to waste my vote,'" Mr. Bush said. "And it's a little more complicated than opening the hood, sticking your head in there and say, 'I'll fix it.' It's a little more difficult in the real world."

Mr. Bush said Mr. Perot had "some good ideas and some nutty ideas" and that he had made some "crazy statements" in the campaign.

Senator Al Gore of Tennessee, Mr. Clinton's running mate, had no direct criticism of Mr. Perot during an appearance on NBC-TV, but he predicted that the independent's newfound support would trail off before Election Day, Nov. 3.

Mr. Gore said Americans were "especially eager not to waste their vote, not to cast a vote that will not materially affect the outcome of the race."

Mr. Perot's new advertisements are designed to counter those arguments. The ads focus on trickle-down economics, health care reform, urban problems and government waste. Each ends by saying: "This is no time to waste our votes on politics as usual. It is time for a candidate who will get down to business." (AP, WP)

In U.S. and Europe, Ripples of Anti-Incumbency

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Are voters in all the major Western democracies on the verge of toppling their incumbent leaders? Would a victory by Governor Bill Clinton fit into a wider trend embracing Britain, France and possibly Germany and presaging a new generation of leaders for the 1990s? Suggestions of an electoral domino-effect are gaining credence among analysts in the United States, Europe and Japan, who cite the precedent of a similar wholesale turnover in governments at the end of the 1970s.

In changes clustered around the pivotal year 1980, Margaret Thatcher triumphed over a Labor government in Britain, Ronald Reagan unseated President Jimmy Carter; Helmut Kohl ended years of Social Democratic government in Germany, and François Mitterrand ended a quarter-century of center-right administration in France.

Those victors of the early 1980s — or, in some cases, their heirs — are now in turn threatened by a similar wave of rejection by voters, according to policy planners working for governments or opposition parties in all these countries.

An exception may be Prime Minister John Major of Britain, who in some respects is perceived as a successor to Lady Thatcher who offers change within the same party. Even though Mr. Major's parliamentary majority protects him from

ouster over the coal-mine crisis, his sudden troubles reflect the same domestic revolt that incumbents are facing in other nations.

In their reading of this trend, analysts highlight a new factor in the electoral politics of democracy: the growing impact on voters of international economic forces that are beyond governments' control but strike almost simultaneously throughout an increasingly interdependent industrialized world.

The result, analysts say, is an electoral mood of disillusion with strongly ideological programs, which in 1980 appeared to offer a robust response to global economic turbulence. As a result, many rising politicians are more cautious, replacing political steadfastness with a more pragmatic approach that promotes practical improvements in ordinary people's lives.

Characteristically, Mr. Clinton, defining his key differences with President George Bush, said this week that he would over give a "read-my-lips" commitment not to raise taxes, as Mr. Bush did. The global economic environment, Mr. Clinton said, can spring so many surprises that a serious politician should never say ever.

This more flexible approach is characteristic of European politicians seeking to unseat incumbents who have been forced to contradict the doctrinaire programs that got them elected.

Beyond the fact that the Cold War's end seems to have produced a shock of change

or "disenchantment," as a London newspaper said this week, a wave of interlocking economic frustrations is rocking the Western democracies. Even in Japan, the political system is being buffeted by scandals.

The push toward a generational change started in Britain last year when Lady Thatcher stepped down and Mr. Major was elected. The leaders in the United States and Germany, who have approached similar to Thatcherism, are also threatened. And the governing French Socialists, who in practice have shared some of this economic-management style, are experiencing troubles.

Whatever the nominal variations, analysts say, there is an essential similarity in the position of all these governments. They were all brought to power around 1980 by voters blaming incumbents for failing to protect them from the economic woes that arose after the oil crises of 1973 and 1978 — a sense of insecurity reinforced by signs of a growing Soviet menace.

Today, in contrast, the leaders under threat can claim that they led their countries to historic successes:

- It was on Mr. Bush's watch that the Cold War ended.
- Mr. Kohl achieved the re-unification sought by his country for a half-century.
- Lady Thatcher smashed the grip of Britain's trade unions.

Mr. Mitterrand assured the Socialist national prestige, as a major government party of a sort over previously achieved in the party's century-long history. Yet, all these governments are facing electoral rejection.

Looking for a common thread, analysts say that governments are blamed individually by voters for failing to cope with domestic economic problems that are partly a result of overriding geoeconomic developments.

Voters articulate this frustration in larger terms, an analyst said, as a feeling that they have been "betrayed" — a diffuse sentiment that somehow leaders failed to deliver on promises that lay beyond the letter of their platforms.

Often this feeling is vented in the idea that doctrinaire leaders of the 1980s destroyed the ideas that they championed. Voters in the United States and Britain seem to feel that a leadership turned to be in tune with the silent majority desired to put theory ahead of people's needs.

Conversely, Mr. Mitterrand's "people of the left," who had presented themselves as gentler, more honest souls than their center-right predecessors, turned out out to be.

Jo a variation on the theme of disappointment, the reality of Mr. Kohl's new Germany, especially as Germans are starting to realize how much it costs, is much less entrancing than the dream.

BUSH: Barnstorming

(Continued from page 1)

"sending some Little League guy to coach the Braves."

He has said this before, probably thousands of times, but maybe never with the passion and directness that calven his oratory on this trip.

On swing after swing this year, he has seemed to be almost oblivious to his growing political peril.

By comparison, he is campaigning this week, tortured syntax and all, with the abandon of a Hubert H. Humphrey, slapping at the pollsters and press who have written him off with almost the same fervor in which he attacks Mr. Clinton.

At times, there are shades of candidate Bush in happier days, so visibly wrapped up in his oratory that he gets carried away by it, tossing away his memorized text.

He calls the Democratic vice presidential candidate, Al Gore, "the ozone man," a jab at his devotion to environmental causes, and warns that a Clinton presidency would mean "no timber workers, only a bunch of owls."

On Wednesday, the Bush campaign began broadcasting three new commercials, two using person-in-the-street interviews to attack Mr. Clinton on the draft, his honesty and his credentials as a potential commander in chief. It seeks to hammer home themes that Mr. Bush emphasized Moody night in the final debate.

A third advertisement takes the high road, showing soft images of the president in the Oval Office and with his wife, Barbara, and their grandchildren. It seeks to portray him as a man who was an international leader and now could help "do the same at home."

The extent of the change in Mr. Bush's campaign style is subjective, but the crowds, his largest to date, clearly react to it.

"He looks confident," George Stacey, a North Carolina insurance-company worker, volunteered in Kannapolis, a textile center near Charlotte. "That's a change."

"He's as strong as he's ever been," Berry Hill, manager of a carving-company plant, said in the North Carolina furniture capital of Thomasville. "I don't know what more anybody could ask for."

It would be wrong to make too much of Mr. Bush's transformation, which comes very late, could prove temporary and has an immeasurable impact on voters anyway.

Party faithful always rally to the standard-bearer in the final days of a race. Michael S. Dukakis spoke well and drew huge crowds in the last month of the 1988 presidential contest, but Mr. Bush soundly defeated him. Mr. Clinton remains a much better attraction on the campaign trail most days this time than the president.



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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Start Looking Forward

Despite all the public preoccupation with the economy, George Bush and Bill Clinton have had plenty to say about foreign policy. The problem is that most of it looks backward. By failing to talk about America's future role in the world, whoever wins on Nov. 3 is missing the chance to claim popular support for needed change.

President Bush is trying to take credit for being in the right place at the right time when the Cold War ended. And he is reaching even further back, to reopen the wounds of Vietnam. But he has said little about the world of the future.

Governor Clinton, to his credit, has talked about promoting democratic values in the world, not just playing geopolitical chess. But he has been too cautious about cutting wasteful weapons, and too eager to promote arms sales.

Together they are addressing foreign policy of the 20th century instead of summoning support for realities of the 21st.

The president, not wrongly, is still tidying up the old agenda: negotiating deep cuts in nuclear arms and a chemical weapons ban. But he has been slow to head off new troubles. These include helping ex-Communist states through a perilous transition; stanching the bloodletting in Bosnia; preventing the proliferation of all weapons, not just those of mass destruction. And he has had difficulty defining what America now stands for abroad.

Mr. Clinton's first ventures into foreign policy made him look like a man walking into a mine field, looking for familiar ground. He criticized past Bush blunders, like aiding and arming Iraq and shaming the tyrants of Tiananmen, but he stood

from offering departures of his own. Recently, in a splendid initiative, he called for "a pro-democracy foreign policy," de-emphasizing military in favor of political and economic means. That is best pursued in concert with others — "a global alliance for democracy," he calls it — and through the United Nations.

It is a sound start, but Mr. Clinton needs to curtail consumption and wasteful weapons if he is going to reverse America's stagnating economic performance. He urges "the courage to change," but without yet calling for the necessary sacrifices or changes in public attitude.

For instance, there is no necessary conflict between guarding against external dangers and meeting domestic needs. The bloated Bush defense budget is a senseless extravagance that would bleed domestic plans. Yet Mr. Clinton would cut it by a mere \$60 billion over five years. He takes issue with Democrats "who see defense cuts as largely a piggy bank to fund domestic wish lists." Yet he rightly proposes that "every dollar we save by downsizing our armed forces and defense industries will be reinvested during our transition to a post-Cold War economy." His party wisely wants to "press for strong international limits" on conventional arms sales to troubled regions. Yet Mr. Clinton sold out that platform pledge in his haste to endorse the sale of F-15s to Saudi Arabia and F-16s to Taiwan.

The Cold War will haunt the presidential campaign, and the country, until George Bush and Bill Clinton turn their vision and voices forward.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Way to Help Somalia

Somalia's nightmare is nowhere near an end. The emaciated children who come to our living rooms each evening are still dying from hunger. But Somalia suffers from more than famine and rampant lawlessness. The death toll mounts as more of the little bodies — and the mothers and the elderly and the sick who sit silently in the camps waiting for food — simply die without a struggle to growing epidemics. That tortured country, having already lost one-fourth of its children, faces the danger of losing 1.5 million more people. But private relief efforts, apart from international and governmental assistance, are being stepped up to prevent that catastrophe from getting worse.

The United Nations Children's Fund recently joined other agencies to launch a 100-day plan to stave off Somalia's descent into hell. It is courageous, ambitious and

well worth a try. By Dec. 31, Unicef wants to get enough food and supplies to stations in Somalia to feed 300,000 malnourished children. It also plans to vaccinate about 40,000 children under 5 against several diseases and inoculate 100,000 more against measles. There are 14 hospitals it hopes to rehabilitate, 340 shallow wells it wants to dig for safe water and nearly 250,000 displaced families it intends to resettle in home areas with enough seed, tools, livestock and household items to make a go of it.

While there is no way of knowing what the armed thieves will do, Unicef officials say Somali warlords and political leaders have agreed to provide free and safe access for the delivery of this critical support through the end of the year. Whether they will keep their word is anyone's guess. But the alternative — doing nothing — is worse.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

After the Chinese Congress

After the smiles, the handshakes and the vows of unwavering loyalty to communism at the 14th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the country's newly anointed leaders now have the unenviable task of converting their country's central planning economy to one that is capitalistic in all but name. At the ground level, China's peasants, city dwellers and petty bureaucrats are, of their own accord, moving inexorably toward a market economy, and the ruling elite has only two options: go along with the tide.

The fact that Dengism has now replaced Maoism as the official ideology is proof that the leaders of China recognize the inevitable. But how they will influence — perhaps it is too much to expect them to control or direct — one of the biggest social and economic experiments in human history is a question to which few would want to venture a ready answer.

Westerners concerned about China's reforms are taking comfort from the fact that Vice Premier Zhu Rongji, a fervent reformer and protégé of Deng Xiaoping, is now the country's top economic honcho. But for Mr. Zhu and his new team of technocrats to press on with reform, they will have to contend with a host of economic headaches — inflation, a chronic energy shortage, inadequate infrastructure, massive losses by state behemoths and rampant corruption. At the same time, Beijing has to regulate development and income levels in the 29 provinces so as not to worsen already intense rivalry among them. Any of these problems is enough to tax the planners to the limit. Taken together, they could prove insurmountable.

—Business Times (Singapore).

A vital part of China's economic change is being angled toward world markets. One of the most intriguing parts of China's economic reorganization involves the creation of what has been named the State Council Economic and Trade Office, to be presided over by Zhu Rongji. In the past, Chinese policy on industry and trade has been conducted separately. The probability is that China's economic and trade office will perform a function similar to Japan's famous Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which successfully worked both domestic and international sides of economic affairs during Japan's industrial rise.

Chinese economic ministers left no doubt they saw the earning of foreign exchange as a priority for developing China. Restrictions will remain on the proportion of output that foreign joint ventures in China will be permitted to sell domestically.

The conclusion is that China's liberation of its productive force will be largely directed toward a massive export drive by an already strong economy. When Jiang Zemin, the Communist Party chief, said that China was moving beyond passive international economic policy, he meant not cooperation but competition.

—Australian Financial Review (Sydney).

It takes quite a lot to wrong-foot the Chinese; but the two weeks since Hong Kong's new governor, Chris Patten, announced his proposals for the colony's remaining five years under British rule have confirmed that he did just that. It is hardly surprising that his first visit to Beijing is proving a sticky and unproductive affair.

On Oct. 7, Mr. Patten announced a cleverly devised package of proposals that included a widening of the franchise for the Legislative Council, a more open approach to government and higher spending on health, education and the environment. The plan was warmly welcomed in Hong Kong, and repeatedly attacked by various mouthpieces of the Beijing government.

So far, Mr. Patten has emerged well ahead on points. No one doubts that Beijing will continue to snipe at his program. But the cost of any move that damages the island's prosperity goes up as Hong Kong's economy becomes more closely intertwined with that of the booming Shenzhen enterprise zone on the Chinese mainland, and as Beijing's direct investments in Hong Kong multiply.

The Communist Party congress in Beijing in effect gave its blessing to the integration of the two economies by heavily endorsing economic reform and canonizing its supreme advocate, Deng Xiaoping. That, of course, is not the way the party's leaders would see it. To them, Hong Kong is a peripheral matter. The main aim of backing capitalist experimentation in China itself is to keep the party in power. Taking over Hong Kong is a matter more of emotional than of economic significance. Above all, it is part of the reunification of the motherland.

—The Independent (London).

For Movement on the Mideast

During the new round of talks in Washington, demands will be higher. In real terms, virtually nothing has moved, but Syria and Israel have given signs of some willingness to make concessions. Now, Syria and Israel should at least agree on how further negotiations should be carried out. Chairman Yasser Arafat said he was willing to meet Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. This would be a step in the right direction.

—Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.

How Major Could Get Back in the Battle

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — It was a damned nice thing, as the Duke of Wellington said about the battle of Waterloo. But Waterloo, close-fought though it was, did end with the duke in unmistakable command of the battlefield. John Major's friends would like to believe that his narrow majority in the House of Commons on Wednesday, in the debate on the future of Britain's coal industry, has put him back in command of his party and his country. It has not, because recent events have revealed some unexpected weaknesses in Britain's prime minister, and he will not be back on top until and unless he can cure them.

The weaknesses in question are not ones of temperament. Ignore the tasteless gobs about the state of Mr. Major's nerves. The worrying thing is his political and economic judgment.

Mr. Major's Conservative Party got itself re-elected in April, to its own surprise, because at the last moment voters decided that Mr. Major was a cool professional who could do two things. He could manage Britain's economy better than his Labor opponents; and he could take Britain into the "heart of Europe," but a Europe of the right sort. On both counts he has shown a most unprofessional ineptitude.

The government's near-disaster over the coal mines is a straight example of Mr. Major failing to keep his political eyes open.

There is an economic case for saying that Britain's coal industry, savagely cut though it already has been, should become even smaller. Gas, and cheaper foreign coal, do make some of today's British coal unsealable. But this further reduction of the industry, if done less preemptively and confined to clearly uneconomic mines, could have happened with no more uproar than most of the past cuts have produced. For the government to announce that it proposed to shut the remaining mines virtually overnight was like a doctor saying he proposed to cut out his geriatric patient's throat.

In a country where even most right-wingers feel sentimental about coal miners, the result was predictable — but Mr. Major failed to predict it. He has now been forced to postpone most of the proposed pit closures, and to promise a serious examination of how many of them are really necessary. The protesters in his own party will hold him to that. Since such an examination could take months, Mr. Major's coal crisis will drag on into next year.

That complicates his second crisis, which is what to do about the British economy in general. Here his failure is an economic one.

Mr. Major built his economic policy on British membership in the European Community's exchange-rate mechanism; this seemed the best way of keeping inflation under control. Even supporters of that mechanism now admit that it was too rigid to stand up to the strain of German

reunification. Countries at such different stages of the economic cycle could not expect to keep their currencies tied together. There should have been a realignment of exchange rates.

Mr. Major's problem is that all this was foreseen — and said — before Black Wednesday blew the exchange-rate mechanism apart; but it was not foreseen by him. He therefore has to build a new economic policy before an audience unconvinced that he knows where to begin.

He declared on Tuesday that Britain would now have a policy for growth, only to hear his finance ministry say on Wednesday that there had been no change of policy. These have been two small interest-rate cuts, but these have been correctly seen as mere sops to his critics in the Conservative Party. This is dithering; and dithering is dangerous because it eats away the confidence among ordinary people that is a necessary part of economic recovery.

There is a policy for British growth. It would require a large extra cut in interest rates. The government would then have to keep a careful eye on all the available economic indicators, to prevent the new growth producing

an unacceptable amount of new inflation.

This is technically tricky, and the price of failure is large: Britain could end up with prices rising hugely and production falling again. It is not yet clear whether Mr. Major will decide to walk this narrow line. Alas for him, if he does he will have to do it with the angry critics of his coal mistake still snapping at his ankles.

All this assumes, of course, that Britain can to some extent create its own economic recovery. That will be a false assumption if the present world recession turns into a world slump. The waves from a global slump would demolish any sand castles that Mr. Major, or any other national leader, might be trying to erect.

This is why the third criticism of Mr. Major is that his current European policy has got its priorities wrong.

His chief aim, it seems, is to get the Maastricht treaty ratified by the British Parliament. He argues that Maastricht reverses the previous trend toward the centralization of power in Europe. That is plainly not so; the treaty's text points to a potentially vast expansion of central authority. Mr. Major also says he will make sure the center does only those things that national governments cannot do. But the Euro-summit he held in Birmingham last week to put some flesh on that promise produced precious little.

This is depressing but, more important, it is not what matters most right now. In October 1992 the most valuable thing Mr. Major can do in Europe is to bring concerted European pressure to bear on France to stop it blocking a GATT deal on freer world trade.

It is reckoned that the signing of a GATT agreement could add \$200 billion a year, maybe more, to the world's wealth. That would be a hugely powerful counter to the danger of a world slump. Yet it is at risk because President François Mitterrand of France will not tell his farmers that they must accept a cut in subsidies.

Until year end, Britain is president of the European Community. Mr. Major should be using that position to persuade Chancellor Helmut Kohl to accompany him to Paris at the head of a European delegation which will invite Mr. Mitterrand to do the right thing. Germany's chancellor will not enjoy having to quarrel with his French partner. But he can be nerved to do it, if Mr. Major gets him to see that the alternative is to make the whole world much poorer than it needs to be.

John Major is an oddity among politicians. He is a genuinely modest man, but he is bright, he has guts and he believes politics is about making things better. He could yet be what so many other politicians pretend to be, another Harry Truman. The past few weeks have been awful for him. If he sees where he went wrong, he could still end up commander of the battlefield.

International Herald Tribune.



By ZLAKOVSKY (Photo: News, CWP Syndicate)

Plan Ahead for the Common Work of Democracy

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — This is a "post" period. Not only post-Cold War but post-dictatorship, post-tyrant, post-bureaucratic maintenance of order in many countries. That is not the same as democracy and peace.

For all the heartwarming cheer that the end of repression brings, it has to be better understood that the evil legacy remains long after the perpetrators disappear. It is not enough to sweep the old power away.

New governments have to be built and established, or the risk grows that people will yearn with nostalgia for the bad old order and support another one, or plunge passionately, if mindlessly, into bloody chaos.

The worst current examples are Somalia and Afghanistan. Somalia's dictator Mohammed Siad Barre was ousted last year, but with no organized succession. The result has had the effect of a cluster bomb. It isn't even ethnic or tribal warfare that has exploded, blocking what international efforts there are just to prevent millions from dying of starvation. The fighters are subsists with no larger concern than to survive for a day.

The Russians have long since left Afghanistan, but the war goes on. The various groups armed and encouraged

to resist the Soviet-backed government but never adequately organized to produce an alternative structure are fighting each other for power. As usual in the aftermath of a war or a dictatorship, plenty of arms are still available and plenty of people know how to deal in them and use them.

Many other countries are falling into the same traps. The war in Yugoslavia is not about to wind down, although the Bosnians are on the verge of defeat. The queue of candidates for new horrors and massacres in the Balkans is actually growing, and there is no sign that fighting will be contained. Rather, it is almost sure to spread.

Kosovo, Macedonia and perhaps Vojvodina are smoldering in the ruins of what was Yugoslavia. The flames can burst out at any time. Greece has already imposed what amounts to full-scale economic war on Macedonia in support of Serbian ambitions as well as its own. Although they have long been enemies, Turkey is urging a queasy Bulgaria to intervene or allow passage for aid. When the balloon goes up, Albania is almost sure to get involved.

In Central Europe, the strains be-

ween Slovakia and Hungary and between Hungary and Romania require the gloomy predictions of impending war to be taken seriously, and not just as a feverish Kafkaesque nightmare which will vanish with daylight. Organized violence is brewing in many parts of the former Soviet Union.

Of course this is not to say that tyrants must be tolerated because which comes next can be worse. It is a reminder that a great deal more needs to be done than just ousting evil power. Foresight is not impossible.

Zaire and Burma are likely to repeat something similar to Somalia and Yugoslavia when their regimes fall, as they will, if there is not sufficient preparation of alternative governments, in case if necessary, and if the rest of the world refuses to fire the smoke but waits for ravaging fires it is afraid or too indifferent to put out.

The world needs policing, and societies need governance. There are no longer many empty spaces where people can roam as they will, unconcerned and unaffected by what goes on around them.

True, Knoxville and York and Orleans and Duisburg are not at the

In an 'Off' Election Year, Lines Are Forming Now

By David S. Broder

FORT WORTH, Texas — It was a simple plan, which had only two flaws. It was unnecessary and it was illegal. In an effort to boost turnout, the Travis County Democrats announced that they would hand out free Texas lottery tickets at random to some of the people who showed up to take part in the state's early-voting period, a 20-day window before election day when citizens can exercise the franchise at their own convenience.

The Republicans cried "foul," and lottery officials said that the law forbids distributing tickets in return for any "consideration or service," including the act of voting.

But it was also unnecessary. In Austin and elsewhere around the state, twice as many people showed up to vote on the first few days of the early-voting period as had done so when the system was introduced in 1990. And last week the voting pace accelerated. It is the latest bit of evidence that the American people, supposedly so cynical and turned off by politics, are fired up about the 1992 election.

Television ratings for the presidential and vice presidential debates were substantially larger than four years ago. Contrary to past patterns, the audience size grew as they proceeded, suggesting that people liked, or at least were caught up in, the process they were watching.

Voter registration is up all around the country. The New York Times reported that, despite its population decline, New York City has its highest registration total in 20 years. Here, people are being urged to use the early-voting period and avoid

expected long lines at the polls on election day.

This development is as welcome as it is unexpected. A year ago, many observers of politics, including this reporter, were expressing grave concern about the health of American democracy and wondering if elections might be losing their legitimacy in the eyes of the public.

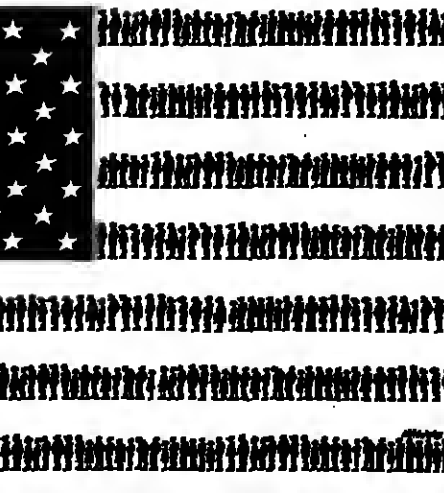
I was reminded of this startling shift when I extracted from my pile of airplane reading a little booklet sent to me by my friend Ken Bode, the CNN political commentator. It was a report by Lawrence Hansen of the Joyce Foundation on a conference co-sponsored by that foundation and the Center for Contemporary Media, which Mr. Bode directs, at Dan Quayle's alma mater, DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana.

The subject of the conference, which drew together 19 able political, academic and media people, was "Declining Competitiveness in U.S. Electoral Politics." The title of Mr. Hansen's report was "Why Are Elections Over Before the Polls Open?" And the date of this meeting was Dec. 5-6, 1991 — less than 11 months ago!

How fast things change. What Mr. Bode wrote in his introduction to the report sounds like observations from the last century, not last winter. "When incumbents are so insulated by the self-designed perquisites of public office and are protected by their ability to manipulate the resources of the campaign process, elections no longer serve as referenda in the American system," he wrote. "Instead, elections have become a foregone conclusion."

If Bill Clinton wins, let's hope he wins big, a clear mandate would give the new president the confidence to chart a coherent economic course. Mr. Clinton would have some big decisions to make soon. Should he calm money markets by appointing deficit-hawkers to the posts of Treasury secretary and budget director? Should he name a Republican to a top economic job, to signal bipartisanship? No. Open philosophical differences among agency heads is a formula for chaos. Mr. Clinton should welcome diverse views, but he also needs to seize the reins and define a course. The best economic signal is coherence.

—Robert Kuttner in The Washington Post.



scene of proliferating trouble and do not feel directly endangered by the terrifying pictures from some distant, unpronounceable place flashed on their television screens. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Britain thought Czechoslovakia too far away and too obscure to worry about in 1938. It is an illusion for the safe to feel they have nothing at stake when others fight and starve.

It is also an illusion to feel that the disappearance of the tyrant, of the evil empire, solves the problem and ends the season for concern. Certainly it is easier to focus on a named, identified enemy than on bewildering, fear and disorder, harder to find a simple slogan that offers hope.

That is all the more reason to digest the lessons of a "post" period, to see the problems coming, to plan ahead and be ready to act. That was done once the tide of Nazi victories was turned in World War II. It also needs to be done now, not only where regimes have already collapsed but where the tyrant's fall can be anticipated.

It is not enough to resist the power that is; it is critical to realize that it will have to be replaced. Democracy and peace can't just count on luck.

© Flora Lewis.

Inadvertent: A Go-Ahead To Saddam

By Lealie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — What President George Bush did not say in the days immediately before Iraq's invasion of Kuwait on Aug. 2, 1990, illuminates the historical sky like an electrical storm. It puts into sharp relief Ross Perot's charge that Mr. Bush "in effect" or inadvertently gave Saddam Hussein the green light to attack.

Never once in the week prior to the attack — as Iraqi troops on the disputed border massed to more than 100,000 — did Mr. Bush ever say, or even hint, that the United States would respond to Iraqi aggression with force.

He said nothing about force for one very good reason: He had no idea that he would use force.

From July 25 on, intelligence analysts were predicting that Saddam probably intended to rip off Kuwait's northern oil fields. Mr. Bush did not even convene his National Security Council to discuss the reports. Bush aides privately admit that they had no idea at the time what their response would be if Saddam simply took this small bite. In any event, they said not a word to him.

It is quite clear from all accounts that Mr. Bush did not resolve to use force until on or about Aug. 6, three or four days after the assault. Only then did he assert that Iraq's conquest would "not stand." Before then, he scrupulously avoided any public mention of force and, in Margaret Thatcher's eyes, showed distressing signs of going "wobbly."

Even on Aug. 6, his only decision was to defend Saudi Arabia against a possible Iraqi attack, not to liberate Kuwait. It was not until October that he decided to transform the defensive Desert Shield into the Desert Storm operation that would free Kuwait.

The question here is not whether the White House told Saddam, "Go ahead and grab Kuwait, if that will satisfy you." There is no evidence of that whatsoever. The question is whether Saddam had good reason to read Mr. Bush's diplomatic passivity, particularly in the week before Aug. 2, as a tacit go-ahead.

The answer is very probably yes.

In calculating whether he could get away with gobbling up Kuwait, the Iraqi's only worry was Washington. He knew well that his Arab neighbors were scared stiff of his military power, and that they would probably accept his plunder of unpopular Kuwait. He was well aware that Saudi, Egyptian and even Kuwaiti leaders were threatening Washington not to threaten Iraq and reassuring all that a peaceful "Arab solution" would be found.

Saddam must have felt for some time that Washington was sending mixed messages. He may have been discouraged by all the usual American assertions about commitment to "collective security" and "vital interests" in the region. But he certainly took comfort in the knowledge that Washington considered him a vital counterweight to Iran, and that Mr. Bush had been fighting every congressional effort to get tough with him. He must have taken particular notice when Washington said it had no position on Arab border disputes.

However jumbled American signals may have been before July 25, they were quite reassuring from then on. April Glaspié, the U.S. ambassador in Baghdad, favored all over him on that date. Three days later, Mr. Bush sent an equally conciliatory letter, saying, "We believe that differences are best resolved by peaceful means." Note the words "are best" — not "must be."

Even more reassuring from Saddam's viewpoint, on July 31 the White House dispatched officials to Congress to testify publicly against legislation to impose economic sanctions on Iraq. Saddam saw that even at this stage Washington sought to influence him through rewards rather than threats.

From July 25 on, Saddam must have trained all his antennae on Washington. He knew that the United States knew he had deployed more than 100,000 troops on the Kuwaiti border. He knew that the United States knew he had laid land telephone lines to prevent the United States from intercepting his military communications — an ominous step, beyond bluffing. He understood the power of American intelligence because Washington and shared it during the long Iran-Iraq war.

Saddam distrusted the wary with promises of continued negotiations. He revved up the engines of his tank army. Perhaps he would have attacked no matter what happened. He heard nothing from President Bush. He attacked.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Battle of Teutons

PARIS — There are disquieting signs for Austria-Hungary. The Slavs are gravitating in the direction of Russia and the Germans in the direction of Prussia. The Municipal Council of Reichenbach, composed of members of the German party in Bohemia, has been dissolved. They had organized a fête to celebrate the anniversary of Sedan and had clothed the police in uniforms similar to those of the German forces. The Austrian Government considered that this was going too far. But the action was a natural consequence of the policy of the Government, which has allowed it to be said that Austria receives the word of command from Berlin.

1917: Roosevelt's Vision

NEW YORK — Mr. Theodore Roosevelt lost the sight of an eye while boxing several years ago, he revealed yesterday [Oct. 21] in an interview after a fortnight's sojourn at Jack

1942: Soviets Advance

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition.] The Red Army fighting on the snowy steppe northwest of Stalingrad occupied two vast trenches in an offensive spurt yesterday [Oct. 23], while inside the besieged city the Russians killed a battalion of Germans in hand-to-hand combat and smashed twelve enemy tanks in a successful defense now entering its sixtieth day. A Soviet communiqué said 200 Nazis were slain in their trenches as "Red Armymen, by a sudden blow, broke into the enemy's position."

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Circulation, 612832; Production, 630698.

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S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 753021156. Commission Paritaire No. 61357

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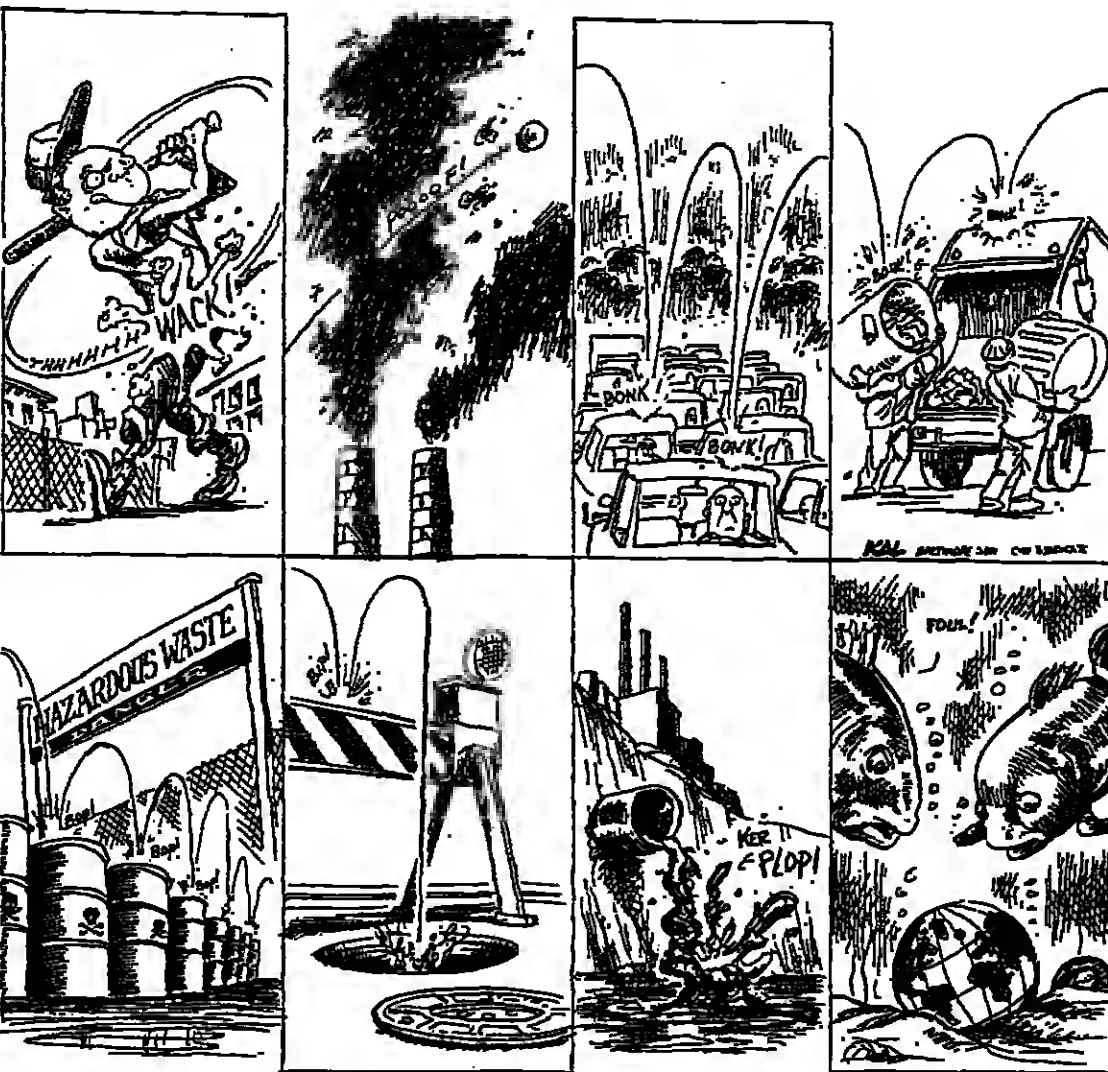
136 من الأجل

OPINION

A Punchier Protest Vote: Consider the Poet Marrou

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Suppose you are fed up with George Bush and don't quite trust Bill Clinton. You want to register a protest because you refuse to identify with the prissy anti-politician who once said, "I never vote, it only encourages them." That leaves Ross Perot, right? Wrong. He is not a suitable vehicle for protest because he is a multibillionaire on an ego trip. He purchases his ideas in a book written for him, denounces sound bites in sound bites and slyly adopts "the issues" as his issue, and takes a two-month vacation from campaigning to avoid hard scrutiny. Where, then, does a protester go to protest? Is there a candidate on the ballot in all 50 states who does not pretend to have a chance of winning, whose campaign is not financed by the taxpayers or out of millions milked out of Medicaid, and whose platform is different from the trio that refused to let him join the televised debates? His name is Andre Marrou, 56, a real estate broker born in Texas. His running mate is Nancy Lord, 40, a physician from Maryland. They are the candidates of the Libertarian Party, and they deserve more of a look-see than the media have been giving them. Libertarians want to get most government out of the lives of individuals. Police and fire departments are fine, they say, as is a tiny bit of national defense, but get the government out of all other activities that private enterprise and organized charity can do more efficiently. No more subsidies. This includes (gulp) schooling, welfare, health, retirement, all those things we have come to take as entitlements. A little extreme? You ain't heard nothing yet on civil liberty. Decriminalize drugs and prostitution, forget gun control or abortion limitation, eliminate federal agencies, settle environmental clashes in court, permit open immigration. By taking this course, say the Libertarians with a capital L, we could do away with the Internal Revenue Service. None of that nifty-piminy tax reduction on the middle class that Mr. Clinton and Mr. Bush are half-promising, the Marrou-Lord ticket would wipe out the income tax altogether—in stages, until voluntary financing of small government becomes a reality. That's silly, you say. I agree; if taken literally, the Libertarian platform is so far out of the mainstream as to be high and dry. Lefties and righties alike barmouth and say, "Now, that's going too far." Although most Libertarians will never admit it, their platform is meant to be taken figuratively, not literally. Part of their charm is their ability to keep a straight face as they espouse this outrageous philosophy. That is because they are talking in poetry, not prose. They see Republicans drifting rightward on civil liberties—toward greater bureaucratic intrusion and less personal freedom—and the Libertarians want to dramatize their difference. They see Democrats drifting leftward on stations—toward government intervention in free markets, industrial policy, welfareism—and Libertarians want to catch your attention with draconian proposals to stop it. Mr. Marrou and Dr. Lord—she, incidentally, is the only woman on the ballot in all 50 states—do not hint, as does the half-protest candidate Ross Perot, that they entertain a hope of some miraculous victory, or of throwing the election into the House. The Libertarian function, as I see it, is to present an opportunity for protest in its pure form by leaning against statist or moralizing tendencies in both parties. Principled people troubled by these tendencies, or distrustful of the major-party candidates, are offered a way to signify their dissatisfaction without dropping out or aligning themselves with an eccentric dilettante. I am tempted to go this route, but for a pundit who makes his living throwing political choices around like thunderbolts, it would be a cop-out. For undecideds now parking with Ross Perot, however, who find themselves unhappy about letting vast personal wealth determine a national protest candidacy, consider the alternative: Marrou and Lord, the Libertarian Party, respectable in its invariable unwinability. The New York Times.



Driving Along, Thinking About What She's Meant

By Joyce Gabriel

STAMFORD, Connecticut — I was thinking about my mother on the way to work recently. Mothers and daughters have their ups and downs, the places where they fit together nicely and the places where the edges of their individuality rub each other the wrong way. My mother and I are like that. Sometimes my mother annoys me, and I know to let me pay them rent. I bought them gifts instead. As I moved out into the world and into my own place, it was Mom who helped me unpack, Mom whom I would call frantically for a favorite recipe that she would patiently read over the phone. A lot of years have passed since then. I have married and have had children of my own. My parents came to live with us, across the driveway, in their own place and were there when each of our children was born. My mother made a patchwork quilt for my oldest son. My Dad died several years ago, changing my mother's life forever. But still, she has been there for me. It is my mother who comes over at 3 P.M. each weekday to watch my kids while I work. It is she who supervises their homework and cooks their dinner. It is she who will help them with art projects, sometimes doing more than her share, counted by three little boys who know how to get their way with her. When I am doing a weekend marathon of cooking or canning, it's my Mom who comes over to help, coring apples, making pie dough, lending me her juicer in the cause of making homemade grape jelly. Now that holiday time is approaching, it will be Mom who comes over to help bake all those Christmas cookies—just the way she used to when I was a child; all my friends wanted to come to my house for the extras, and they were always welcome. It will be Mom who supervises the making of the family recipe for ravioli, watching as my sons and I work the pasta machine. It was Mom, the excellent seamstress (why didn't those genes get passed on?), who made poinsettia napkin rings using silk flowers and coated rubber bands, just because I thought they would look nice on my holiday table last year, her arthritic fingers working slowly. It was Mom who made all those Halloween costumes for my sons, just the way she did for me when I was a child. We just passed the smallest along to my brother's youngest son to wear this Halloween Day. My mother is quiet, even shy. She has always said she lived for her husband and her family. She knows nothing about assertiveness training. And she never thought she was smart. But here's what I see, every day: a mother still helping her daughter and son-in-law and grandchildren. Just as when I was a child, my mother still asks to see my column every week, and she's still just as proud of me and my accomplishments as she was when I was growing up, sending copies of things I do to other members of the family. And so, this morning, on the way to work, I was thinking how extraordinary my mother is, and how lucky I have been to have her. The Stamford Advocate.

MEANWHILE

sometimes I annoy her. But that's not what I was thinking about that morning as I drove to work. I was thinking about all the times my mother has been there for me, right beside me, or right behind me, cheering me on. When I was little, my mother would sit at the kitchen table with me while I did my homework, and encourage me. When she would take me shopping and I couldn't decide between two dresses, she would usually buy me both. When I was a teenager writing a weekly column for a local newspaper, it was my mother who would nudge and nag me each week until the column was done and safely mailed. It was she who set the timer on the stove for 30 minutes so I would practice the piano each day. It is probably thanks in some part to her devotion that, as an adult, I became a journalist and still play the piano. When I first began my career, I was too poor to afford an apartment, so Mom (and Dad) took me in and refused

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Three Who've Decided

The blatant indecency of the Republican presidential campaign has simplified the voters' choice. Unfortunately, it has also obscured some things. The fact that President George Bush has discredited himself so thoroughly in no way enhances Governor Bill Clinton's qualifications for the presidency. There is one legitimate aspect to his Vietnam War behavior that has gotten submerged in all of the muck. It is the question whether he has pacifist tendencies that would cause him to falter in a situation that demanded a U.S. military response. Governor Clinton has given us little reason to conclude that Vietnam was an episode for him. Only recently, he was

unable to see what most of the world readily perceived: that the Iraqis had to be thrown out of Kuwait.

In this alarmingly unpredictable world, we seem about to elect an inexperienced man, who neither knows nor is known by world leaders, and we haven't bothered to get a real feel for his relationship to military power.

BARBARA FLECK, Mannheim, Germany.

As a long-time Democrat, I must say that the tactics used by the Bush people against Michael Dukakis in 1988 were deplorable and unfair. The business with Bill Clinton's Moscow journey was disgraceful as well.

In brief, I don't care for Mr. Bush, and I do not admire much of what he has done. And yet, and yet... After watching the latter two debates, I am swayed by his cause. Thus, I am astounded to hear that he is making no headway with the electorate. I believe Mr. Bush is doing a lot better than says the conventional wisdom. He bids fair to win this election, I think. At the least, it will be very close. RICHARD M. HELLER, St. Jean Cap Ferrat, France.

Regarding "Why This Conservative Isn't Sure He Can Vote For Bush" (Opinion, Oct. 19) by William Safire:

Since 1971, I have followed Mr. Safire's columns avidly. As long as I live I will never forget his tattered admission after the "Saturday night massacre" that those who were calling for Richard Nixon's impeachment were, after all, right.

In Germany, I read Mr. Safire's every column in the Herald Tribune, and have noted with interest his increasing criticism of George Bush—remarkable writings for a staunch Republican conservative! If Mr. Safire truly is struggling over which hole to punch come Nov. 3, I suggest that he reread his own columns of the past year and I suspect he'll have no further trouble in his decision. He has persuaded many others. NORMA SIPOWICZ, Wiesbaden, Germany.

What If They Can't Save?

Regarding "A Consumption-Based Income Tax" (Opinion, Oct. 6) by George F. Will: The proposal would restructure the

American tax system so that "only that portion of personal income or corporate cash flow not directed to savings, investment or capital formation" would be subject to income tax.

A consumption-based income tax would continue the radical upward flow of American capital begun under Ronald Reagan. Any tax that attacks the entire income of those unable to save, but leaves untouched the unneeded income of those with more than enough, will only increase economic inequality. ROYSTON COPPENGER, Baden, Switzerland.

Go Slow on Europe

What looked less than a year ago like a reasonable blueprint for European union has been overtaken by unforeseen developments. Today we must realize that the time schedule stipulated by the Maastricht treaty is unrealistic.

The pro-Maastricht political forces, faced as they are with unexpected opposition, appear to refuse to consider any fall-back strategies. Instead they push for ratification in a make-or-break effort that might well fail. G. SABBAGH, Paris.

The road to European unity is foggy indeed and therefore we should proceed with determination but at reduced speed. This would give some members time to catch up. It would also lower the risk of deepening the division of the European economies. SIGURD O. NIELSEN, Copenhagen.

What Maastricht Means

Regarding "So Much for the Europhoria of the Bureaucrats" (Opinion, Sept. 22) by William Safire:

The main point of the Maastricht treaty is to replace the Bundesbank with a European central bank where France would have a voice and a vote. Thus, rather than "surrendering national sovereignty to German fiscal discipline," Maastricht would allow France to recover part of it, since at present France has surrendered the conduct of its monetary policy to the Bundesbank. G. SABBAGH, Paris.



Arnout A. Loudon, Chairman of the Board of Management of Akzo:

I'm only the boss

"Being a young global company can cause the occasional growing pain but it has a lot of advantages. We can avoid the mistakes made by our older brothers. For us, decentralization

doesn't mean turning everything upside down. It has always been a part of our culture. We now have 40 highly independent business units. My job is to set the framework. And give them

room to move within it. I'm involved, but I don't interfere. Our business units are both global players and local entrepreneurs. It's all part of creating the right chemistry."

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CREATING THE RIGHT CHEMISTRY



Bush Praises Hanoi For MIA Photos, But Presses Issue

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — President George Bush on Thursday called the release of old Vietnamese photographs of U.S. prisoners of war a "major breakthrough" in determining the fate of missing Americans, but said only a "full accounting" would lead to diplomatic relations between the two countries.

"I must be satisfied as president that all obstacles about POWs and MIAs have been removed," Mr. Bush said on television.

The president was asked about a Los Angeles Times story quoting diplomats and Indochina specialists as saying that the administration was preparing to move toward normalizing relations with Vietnam within the next few months.

Mr. Bush said the Vietnamese government knows "more than they've really told us" about the fate of U.S. servicemen missing since the Vietnam War.

"This is a major breakthrough that's happened over there," the president said of the release of 4,000 photographs and other documents to a U.S. delegation led by General John W. Vessey Jr. "But I need to know exactly how major," he added.

Mr. Bush said he would be briefed at the White House on Friday on the findings of the U.S. delegation.

The Times quoted a Western diplomat as saying the move toward normalization of relations would take place before Inauguration Day, Jan. 20.

"I think full normalization is not very far off — one month, two months, a few months," the diplomat said.

The paper also quoted a White House official as saying that Mr. Bush would make a statement after the briefing Friday that could be the first step toward normalization.

Vietnamese cooperation in determining the fate of MIAs has been the principal remaining condition for normalization.

American companies are banned from trading with Vietnam. Lifting that prohibition would be a likely early step.

The New York Times, quoting administration officials, reported that American archivists will travel to Vietnam at the end of the month to begin reviewing the documents.

At the same time, 63 American specialists began a monthlong field visit to 11 Vietnamese provinces to hold interviews and examine aircraft crash sites, in connection with 78 cases of missing servicemen, The Times said.

U.S. Checking Firm's Role in Iraq Arms Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Three government agencies are investigating how a U.S. company was allowed to ship equipment to Iraq that was used for building nuclear weapons despite President George Bush's assertion during the final presidential debate that no military equipment from the United States had been found in Iraq after the war.

Richard A. Boucher, the State Department spokesman, confirmed Wednesday that the Pentagon, the Commerce Department and the Customs Service began a criminal investigation last spring into the export of an electron-beam welder by Leybold Vacuum Systems, the U.S. subsidiary of a German company.

The Commerce Department issued a license for the welder in 1988, under the mistaken assumption that it had no nuclear application, according to a copy of the Commerce Department license.

Mr. Bush said Thursday in a television interview that he might have "oversteered it a little bit" in the debate.

(NYT, AP)

Critics Doubt Need of Mission as Shuttle Lifts Off

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service
CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — As six astronauts and the space shuttle Columbia were launched on a 10-day voyage, questions were raised on Thursday about whether the great risks and costs of a shuttle flight were justified for a mission that seems extraordinarily modest.

The main goal of the mission, which began with the shuttle's lift-off Thursday after a two-hour delay, is to deploy a two-foot (60-centimeter), \$4 million satellite described by the space agency as looking like a large golf ball.

Its mirrored surface is to reflect laser beams used to study movements of the Earth's crust. The satellite was built by the Italian space agency and matches one lofted in 1976 on an unmanned Delta rocket.

By bouncing laser beams off high-flying satellites and measuring how long it takes the light to return, scientists on the ground can measure movements of the Earth's crustal plates, which move up to several inches a year.

Officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration defended the mission as having great merit. They said they were honoring a commitment made long ago to the Italians and doing experiments that pave the way for important work.

But private analysts said the mission's overall goals seemed slight given the cost of each shuttle flight, estimated at up to \$1 billion, and the chances of a catastrophic failure — put by NASA at 1 in 78.

They said an unmanned rocket would cost far less and eliminate the risk to astronauts.

They added that the mission should have been scrapped or delayed until more experiments of substance could be added.

The underlying problem, they contended, is that years of poor planning have left the U.S. fleet of winged spacecraft with little of substance to do.

A White House official declined to defend the flight and said the Bush administration had unveiled a plan last year meant to limit shuttle cargoes.

The official added that the policy's effects would not be evident for a few years because shuttle payloads were booked so long in advance.

The Bush administration's National Launch Policy calls for the shuttles to be used only on missions that require the spacecraft's singular abilities or the presence of humans.

It expands on decisions made after the 1986 Challenger accident, in which seven astronauts died, to remove commercial and military payloads from the nation's winged spacecraft and to make sure the remaining scientific missions justified the risks.

At the Kennedy Space Center, NASA officials were repeatedly asked at a news conference whether this mission met the cost-and-risk criteria. They said it did, even though the shuttle's 60-foot payload bay is clearly far from full.

Leonard S. Nicholson, NASA's shuttle director, said a main rationale for the flight was sidling the development of a six-foot, Italian-made rocket that is to lift the science satellite into a higher orbit. The rocket project, he said, began before the Challenger disaster.

Syria Rejects Israeli Plan on 'Withdrawal' From Territories

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Syria dismissed as unsatisfactory on Thursday a new Israeli position that included for the first time the word "withdrawal" from occupied territory.

Dampening hopes of progress in Middle East peace talks, Syria delivered its negative response to Israel as the seventh round of negotiations entered its second day.

"Nothing new to report," said Syria's chief negotiator, Mourafak Alal. "Like the Israeli paper, nothing new."

After studying the document overnight, he said of the plan: "I was convinced even further that there was nothing new in the Israeli paper. It was only different formulations unfortunately."

Israel is also holding separate talks with Jordan, Lebanon and Palestinians from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. But those negotiations have bogged down, with the sides unable to agree even on agendas.

The focus has turned to the Israeli-Syrian discussions, which Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said this week held the most promise of achieving progress.

Israel read its latest proposal to the Syrian delegation on Wednesday. But the Israelis did not formally hand it over, seeking to preserve flexibility and the ability to make changes in the text.

Because negotiating sessions are recorded, however, the Syrians were able to construct a text, study it and consult with officials in Damascus.

The new element was the use of the word "withdrawal," meaning withdrawal from the strategic Golan Heights, which Israel captured from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war.

Israel had previously used the vague term "territorial dimension" when talking about the issue. But Israel still rejects Syria's demand for an unconditional and total retreat.

Israel insists that withdrawal is only one aspect of a future peace agreement. The other two aspects are the nature of the peace itself — Israel wants full peace with normal diplomatic, trading and cultural relations — and mutual security.

"It is true that when addressing the territorial issue that is part and parcel of the future peace arrangement between Israel and Syria, we used the term 'territorial dimension' last time," said the chief Israeli negotiator, Itamar Rabinovich.

"When our quest for peace and our quest for security are satisfied," he added, "we will not shy away from introducing the element of withdrawal into the settlement."

Mr. Rabinovich said that although the Syrians objected to aspects of Israel's presentation, their response was "quite positive."

He said he expected the Syrians to elaborate on their views after a night of reviewing Israel's statements and that Israel was "all ears."

(Reuters, AP)

U.S. Vote Deadline Still Open to Some

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

For many Americans living abroad, it is too late to vote in the presidential election unless they registered well ahead of time.

But as the Founding Fathers intended, each state sets its own election rules, and many will still accept voter registrations, in some cases until the day of the election. What they need, however, is a completed application known as a Federal Post Card Registration and Absentee Ballot Request.

Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and Washington will accept applications until the day before the election. Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Montana and North Dakota will accept postcard applications at any time before voting starts. Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas will take them until Tuesday; Missouri and Oklahoma until Wednesday; New Mexico and Oregon until Thursday; Wisconsin and Kansas until Oct. 30, and Michigan until Oct. 31.

Nebraska and Idaho will accept faxed applications until the close of business Friday. New Hampshire closes registrations Saturday, but does not accept applications by fax.

The postcard applications must be mailed or faxed to county clerks or election boards, which are listed in the Voting Assistance Guide available at U.S. consulates.

People who have not yet received their ballot papers can still participate in the presidential election by filing what is known as a Federal Write-In Absentee Ballot.

Both the postcard applications and the absentee ballots are available from consulates and from organizations representing Americans abroad.

Barbara Stern of the Association of Americans Resident Overseas in Paris said that many ballots were being delayed because an unexpectedly large number of people abroad have registered to vote. She said that voters who had sent in a federal absentee ballot could also fill out a state election ballot if it arrived in time. Only one of the ballots will be counted for the general election.

With up to 4 million Americans living overseas, she said, the foreign vote could be significant in a close result.

Several states accept ballots up to two weeks after the election, provided they are postmarked on or before Nov. 3. New York, which is behind on mailing out ballots because of the heavy crush of applications, announced this week that it would still count ballots received until Nov. 16.

One hundred and forty airlines trust Unisys with reservations. Without reservations.

Salvador Massacre Of the Innocents

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service
EL MOZOTE, El Salvador — In a small rectangular plot among the overgrown ruins of a village here, a team of forensic archaeologists have opened a window on El Salvador's nightmarish past.

Two feet below the ground, a few tiny skeletons grin up almost intact from what was once the tile floor of the parish house. Other bones are crushed in places and caked with dirt, but they can be identified well enough to determine that they belong to at least 38 bodies.

Almost all of the remains are those of children. Nearby are other burial sites still to be unearthed.

Nearly 11 years after U.S.-trained soldiers were said to have torn through El Mozote and surrounding hamlets on a rampage in which at least 794 people were killed, the bones have emerged as stark evidence that the claims of survivors and the reports of American journalists were true.

"Maybe if everyone sees these things clearly, they will have to do justice," said Rufina Amaya, 51, the only resident known to have survived. "The government cannot see all of these children and not want to do justice."

Mrs. Amaya, who lost her three daughters, a son and her husband in the massacre, spoke in the shack near El Mozote where she has lived since returning from a refugee camp in Honduras two years ago. She said she could not stand to look on the place again.

Yet as its story is slowly unburied, El Mozote has become a powerful test of El Salvador's uneasy confrontation with the horrors of its 12-year civil war.

The government of President Alfredo Cristiani has cited the exhumations that began last week as evidence of the country's willingness to face the past.

"We have shown here that the people of El Salvador, by means of the judicial branch, wish to live in democracy," said Juan Mateu Fort, the judiciary official in charge of the on-site investigation.

But human-rights workers and foreign diplomats gave a sharply different account. They said that for nearly a year the Salvadoran attorney general's office, Mr. Mata's medical-legal institute and the president of the Supreme Court, Gabriel Gutierrez Castro, had done what they could to block or delay the investigation set in motion by a complaint filed in October 1990.

The complainant was one of the considerable number of survivors from a half-dozen hamlets near El Mozote where soldiers were also said to have killed civilians.

As late as this month, Mr. Cristiani announced that he could not provide a list of the officers who led the sweep through this remote corner of eastern El Salvador in the days beginning Dec. 11, 1981.

What finally led the government to authorize the work of forensic specialists led by a team from Argentina, the diplomats said, was pressure by members of a commission set up under the country's peace accords to investigate the most serious abuses of the war.

"The results of this will undoubtedly serve the Truth Commission," said Maria Julia Hernandez, the director of the Roman Catholic Church's human-rights office in San Salvador, referring to a three-member panel set up under the peace agreements signed last Dec. 31.

"Whether it will lead to any convictions," she said, "depends on our possibilities, which are very limited now."

El Mozote became a metaphor for the Salvadoran military's ability to escape a clear accounting of even the blackest moments in its campaign to defeat guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, or FMLN.

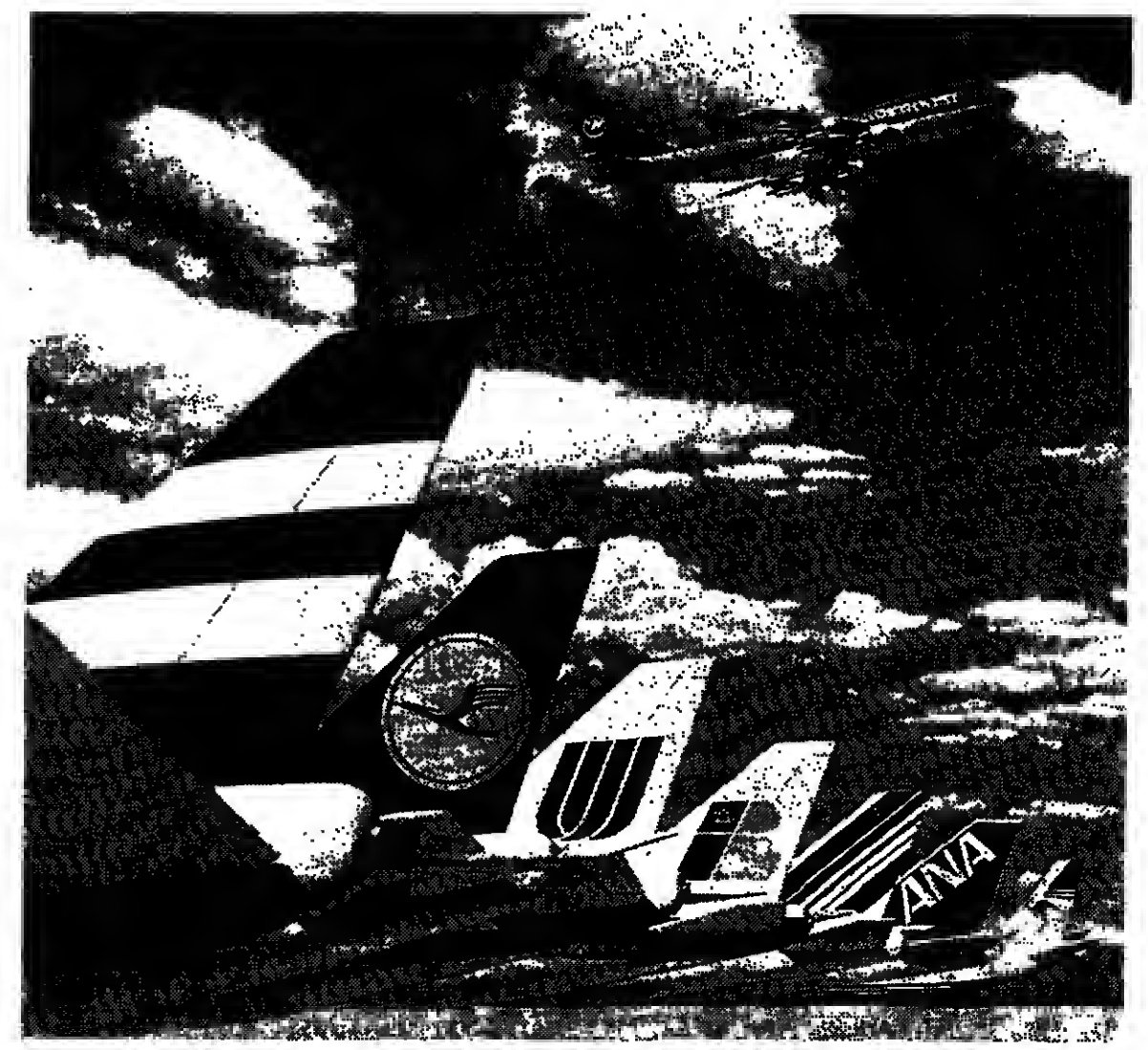
Government officials denied that such a massacre had taken place or blamed the rebels for the killings, and American officials hotly disputed reports from the scene by Raymond Bonner of The New York Times and Alma Guillermoprieto of The Washington Post.

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Tokyo by Night: In the Clubs



Dancers at Gold, a disco that doesn't hit its stride until after midnight.

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — If by day modern Tokyo seems as open and familiar as any major city on the globe, late at night this many-faceted metropolis can feel oddly foreign to a visitor, like a club whose members are too polite to tell outsiders that they don't really belong. And then, it may just be a matter of which clubs you try.

Beyond the breathless shopping marathon on the Ginza, and the *yakitori* bars that always seem to close too early, lies another Tokyo: ear-splitting, miniskirted, rocking to everything from reggae to jazz. It starts late and goes all night.

Traditionally, of course, Tokyo has had a vibrant night life of teahouses, brothels and drinking establishments where *geshas* danced, sang and attended to customers. The floating world, as it was known, was a haven for artists, poets and other culturally refined city dwellers. Money, youth and the high-powered sound system have changed all that, and women customers are very much a part of the dance club scene.

I visited more than a dozen clubs and bars earlier this year in a bit of cultural exploration that showed Tokyo to be as serious as play as it is at work — for those who do not have to begin work too early in the morning,

anyway. In fact, Tokyo's night life can be more cosmopolitan than its daytime purveyor and certainly a lot louder. It is never cheap for Westerners, though, with cover charges ranging from about \$20 to \$40 and up, which generally includes a few drinks.

Gold, in out-of-the-way Shibaura, near the waterfront, is a massive club built in a sort of nihilistic New York mode, in a warehouse building that looks as if it had been hit by a scud missile. There are at least two sound systems pulsing dance music in its seven stories, several of which are open to each other through gaping holes ripped through the concrete floors.

It is a good place to dance, meet people — mostly Japanese — and get a glimpse of Tokyo's beautiful people at play, as long as you don't mind staying up late. Gold fits its stride after midnight, with a colorful crowd, mostly dressed in black, filling its ample spaces with thick cloud banks of smoke.

Not far from Gold is the corporate version of a big disco, Juliana, a British-Japanese venture that guarantees the house will be jumping with a dance floor that vibrates to the music. The rock here is softer, some of the deejays are British and the crowd is much more conventional than the one at Gold.

Juliana's is a late-night magnet for spiffily dressed young Japanese men and what are widely known in Japan as O.L.'s, or office

ladies. These are generally young women from about 20 to 25 years old who work at big companies with handsome prospects. They come from serving tea at the office.

Go early if you want a little extra excitement; at around 8:30 P.M. the dance floor turns into a battlefield of video screens, lasers and pumped-in fog before being cleared for dancing.

THE most popular club district for foreigners is Roppongi, where the night spots are so thick they are stacked up one atop another in some buildings.

For late-night dancing and an often interesting mix of people there's Mystical Lounge MZ MZ, known as mizu-mizu. In the basement of a building near the Defense Ministry, MZ MZ is for serious dancing and conversation. It is dark, and the decor is comfortable. The bar area is a place to stand and chat, while the dance floor is driven by a heavy-duty sound system and strobe lights. The crowd is more Western than Japanese, frequented by willow models.

And then there's Yellow. Turn down the lights, pump in the smoke as dense as a weather front and turn the music up to a pitch that could deflect any of the incoming scuds that hit Gold and you have some idea of what the place is like. Yellow attracts a

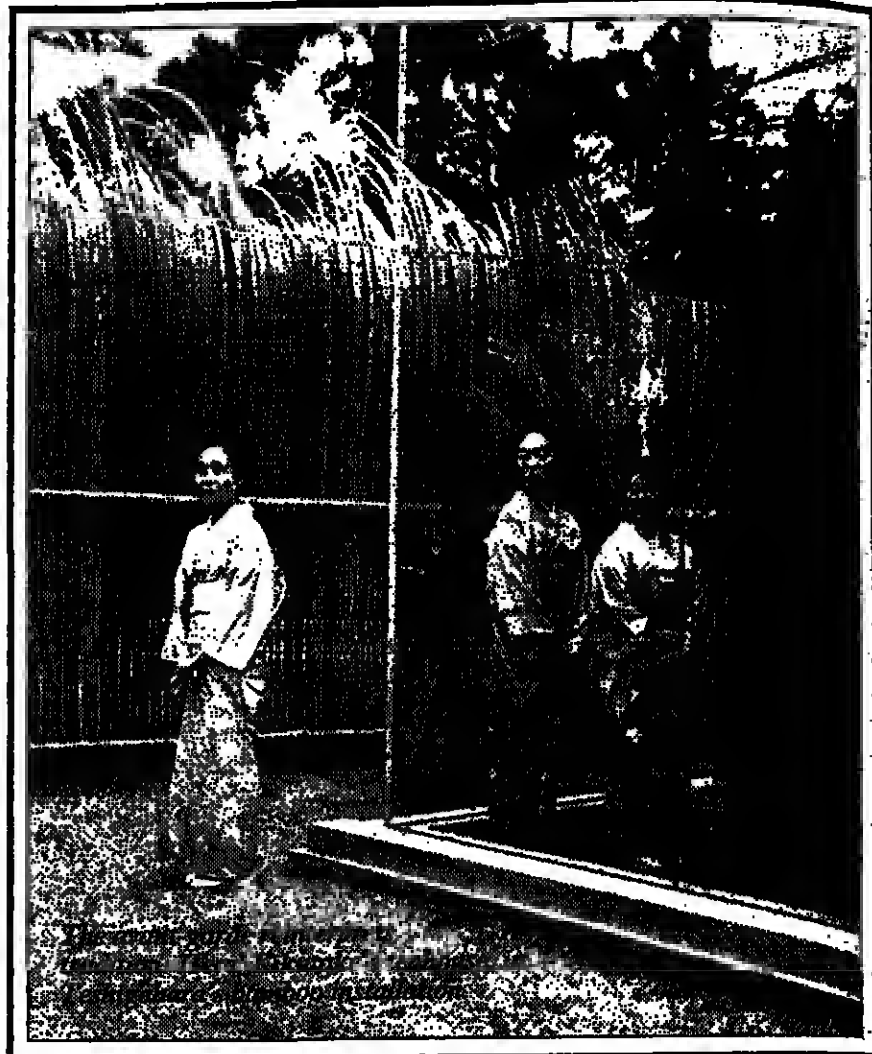
more bohemian crowd than MZ MZ, but it has a good mix of torn black leather jackets and elegant gowns. The crowd is young and mostly Japanese.

Yellow is about a half mile to the west of Roppongi crossing, the heart of the district, in a basement. It has a hard-edged decor of stainless steel accoutrements and mind-bending strobe lights that will either give you a vicious headache or make you dance your heart out.

There is a big following for live music in Tokyo, which means that a growing number of clubs offer a sophisticated mix of musicians from all over the world. Jazz clubs can be enormously expensive, but increasingly there are little spots with good house bands or interesting groups that can provide pleasant entertainment and dancing at slightly less exorbitant prices.

In Roppongi, for instance, there is Java-Jive, which is in a well-known building that houses nearly a dozen separate bars and clubs. Java-Jive is known for live reggae played until well past midnight.

A small but fun place for a different sort of beat is Piga Piga, a couple of miles from Roppongi in Ebisu, southern Tokyo. Piga Piga is known for African jazz. It is a convivial spot that serves Kenyan Tusker beer and deep-fried crocodile tail.



Carol Lutz

Tea Ceremony: A Tour Of Old and New Japan

By Carol Lutz

NUMAZU, Japan — Hiroshi Teshigahara is to Japanese artists what the tea ceremony is to art: Both embrace a spectrum of far-ranging disciplines that has made them ideal collaborators in contemporary art.

At 65, Teshigahara has been active on almost every artistic front. He has directed 17 films, including "Woman of the Dunes," for which he won the Jury's Prize at Cannes in 1964. Earlier this year, he made his opera debut as the director and stage designer of Puccini's "Turandot" at the Opéra de Lyon.

He is one of Japan's foremost contemporary art collectors and patrons, an internationally acclaimed installation artist, an expert potter, and as the powerful *senjō*, or head, of the pioneering Sogetsu School of flower arranging, he has breathed fresh life into a stagnant art form by advocating experimentation.

"Teshigahara has made his mark by finding a graceful link between the traditional and the avant-garde," said Jae-Eun Choi, a high-profile Tokyo-based artist and close associate of the flower-arranging master.

He has also adopted an all-encompassing, collaborative approach to art that he says reflects a desire "to turn common sense on its head. Everything I do is related in the sense that I am trying to stretch the limits of established art forms," he said.

Teshigahara has devoted much of the past few years to exploring the origins and complexities of the tea ceremony. "I realized that its blend of art, architecture, flower arranging, ceramics, garden design and much more represented a contemporary approach to art," he said. "The tea ceremony is a performance art that borrows from every discipline."

Following two feature films about Rikyu, the founder of the tea ceremony and his great disciple, Furuta Oribe, Teshigahara has put a new spin on the 400-year-old Japanese art form with his latest project: "The Great Numazu Tea Ceremony." Located on the grounds of the emperor's former summer residence in Numazu, about an hour southwest of Tokyo, "The Great Numazu Tea Ceremony," is, in fact, a series of tea ceremonies to be held every Sunday through Nov. 15.

Teshigahara conceived the monthlong event as an attempt to bring traditional Japanese arts into the 21st century. He initiated it on Oct. 11 by calling in top-ranking tea masters from all over Japan to serve as hosts. In keeping with traditional practices, they used water from the Kakin River near Mount Fuji and *macha*, or powdered green tea, from Kyoto. Teshigahara also commissioned three of Japan's most prominent architects to create avant-garde tea-houses.

Indeed, more than the tea ceremony, the star attraction for the visitor at Numazu is Teshigahara's environmental bamboo installation and

the teahouses that Arata Isozaki, Tadao Ando and Kiyonori Kikutake designed.

Teshigahara shows his eye as a film director in his Numazu installation. The maze of wave-like domes and bamboo screens is a movie set of sorts; a dreamscape which palpitates with the breeze, masking its surroundings in a tangled web of shadows.

Invented by Rikyu in the 16th century, a Japanese teahouse is traditionally an enclosed one-story, squarish structure built from materials that evoke an air of poverty. The three architects responded to this model with varying degrees of irreverence and respect.

Isozaki, who is known internationally as a master designer of museums, created a teahouse with a playful, almost humorous spirit. Called "Drunken Ship," his moribund two-story structure, propped up on stilts, rocks gently with the movements of its guests. With a concrete pedestal (representing a pier) at its base, a steep wooden plank leads up to the teahouse from where it is possible to see the nearby ocean; one of Teshigahara's wave-like installations runs underneath.

"Drunken Ship" captures the rustic quality of a teahouse. Ando's work is a study in simplicity and pure geometric forms. Noted for his ability to evoke the essence of traditional Japanese architecture with modern materials, Ando turned unexpectedly to *washi* (hand-made Japanese paper) for this project. Perched under a triangular umbrella, his round wooden platform paper and steel structure houses an unadorned square room inside. The only distraction for the eye is a single daisy placed in the decorative alcove.

Acknowledged as one of the fathers of post-war Japanese architecture, Kikutake created a refined oblong Western-style structure out of pine, cypress, cedar, zelkova and other woods, and enclosed it with glass on one side. Guests sit on bright red Herman Miller couches next to pillows made from Hermes scarves as if they were lounging in a fashionable Tokyo coffee shop.

Carol Lutz is a Tokyo-based journalist who specializes in the arts.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Nel Contente Nero

Directed by Marco Risi. Italy.

It is safe to surmise that, had Karen Blixen seen Marco Risi's "Nel Contente Nero," she never would have visited the dark continent, let alone written about it. Set in the Indian Ocean resort town of Malindi, the dark comedy narrates the tale of Alessandro Benini, played by Corso Salani, a young and upwardly mobile Roman executive come to Malindi to settle the estate of his estranged father, who has recently died in a small plane accident. Fulvio Colombo, magnificently interpreted by Diego Abatantuono, a Mezzogiorno developer who owns most of the town, introduces himself as the partner of Alessandro's father. Aiming to seize Alessandro's inheritance, he arranges for his arrest and the confiscation of his passport, and then acts as Alessandro's

guide through the tourist village in which any vestiges of Africa, its inhabitants, and its culture have been smothered beneath an impermeable layer of vulgarity and kitsch, including an African boys choir that sings "Volare" in Swahili at the funeral of Alessandro's father. This is a film about "civilized" vice and ambition run wild in an environment that can mount no effective defense. And after all those films about kindhearted, genteel, sentimental Italians abroad, it is refreshing to see that at least a few of the emigrants of the bel paese can be as ugly as any other colonialist.

(Ken Schulman, IHT)

Twinkle

Directed by Joji Matsuoka. Japan.

A handsome young couple meet for an arranged marriage, a formal affair, catered food, beaming parents.

Left to themselves, they size each other up, then she confesses that she is alcoholic, and he admits that he has a boyfriend. This seems as sound a marital base as any so they decide to get married. And, in its fashion, the marriage works, until the parents (and his boyfriend) gum things up. Despite its campy title (the Japanese, "Kira Kira Hikaru," is "no better"), this is a serious, funny, honest attempt to show how young, thinking Japanese attempt to compensate for the emotional desert in which they live. There are marvelous moments — her getting tanked up and listening to the aria of the Queen of the Night, the three of them driving near a zoo and watching the zebras illuminated by their headlights — and fine performances, particularly the former starlet/singer Hiroko Yakushimaru, sincere and straight-on as the bride.

And there is a happy ending as well — the three of them walking off into the dawn. (Donald Richie, IHT)

Les Nuits Fauves

Directed by Cyril Collard. France.

Cyril Collard has written the book, the script and the music. He stars in this explicit film, his first, about AIDS. It is a flamboyant, disturbing lower depths drama inspired by Jean Genet, France's underworld playwright-hero. The virus is treated as an apocalyptic, sex as violence and love as erotic death-wish. Jean (Collard) and 17-year-old Laura (Romane Bohringer) meet and go to bed; she discovers that he is homosexual and HIV positive; Jean is also at the center of multiple passions and furtive encounters. The more embroiled and painful the affair becomes, the more Laura wants him. The action — couplings and uncou-

plings — builds in short, quick takes, like gasps and the actors are fine as ferocious young beasts. The movie has flaws and excesses; it will strike some audiences as offensive, over-the-top; it quivers with a crucial ambiguity. This is not family entertainment. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

A River Runs Through It

Directed by Robert Redford. U.S.

Robert Redford's "A River Runs Through It" is a loving work of embracing nostalgia for a brighter, cleaner, more upright America. Set in Montana from 1910 to 1935, it describes a life that is grounded in what would now be called traditional family values, with a heavy emphasis on morals, character and love of nature — putting it proudly out of step with Hollywood trends.

(Hal Hinson, WP)

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HEAR THIS

■ There's a new museum in Houston with "memorabilia," as they're calling it, from the funeral industry. "People will come for a lot of different reasons," Glenn McMillen, the museum's president, told the Associated Press. "Some will come to see antique automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles." The museum, funded by the funeral industry, is a nonprofit institution. Well, that's a relief.

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

<p>ACROSS</p> <p>1 Tablet</p> <p>4 Cleverest part</p> <p>8 Rudiments</p> <p>12 Sufficient, in poetry</p> <p>14 Mary Ann Evans's pen name</p> <p>16 Sleep</p> <p>17 Sicily's smoker</p> <p>19 Luck or Bountiful</p> <p>28 Serial of 1836-37</p> <p>29 A long time</p> <p>30 The 75ers' coach</p> <p>31 A 1971 publication</p> <p>33 Harbor</p> <p>34 Seed covering</p> <p>35 Meune</p> <p>36 Sortie</p> <p>37 K2 feature</p> <p>38 Domingo, e.g.</p> <p>39 Luck or Bountiful</p> <p>40 Small flier</p> <p>41 N.B.A. rulers</p> <p>42 Source of 20 Across</p> <p>47 Be II</p> <p>48 Eponym of the 45th state</p> <p>49 Source of 25 Across</p> <p>57 Swindle</p> <p>58 Rope material</p> <p>59 Defiled one</p> <p>60 Ellipse</p> <p>61 Voyager's milieu</p> <p>62 Lazy person's aim</p> <p>63 Author Grey</p> <p>64 Haled into court</p> <p>65 Irish Sea isle</p>	<p>DOWN</p> <p>1 Nest noise</p> <p>2 Prefix for body</p> <p>3 "Je pense, — ja suis"</p> <p>4 Rod and cone site</p> <p>1 Composer Wilder</p> <p>6 Fanned animal</p> <p>7 Rear deck</p> <p>8 Dormant</p> <p>9 Male guinea pig</p> <p>10 Ill-bred men</p> <p>11 Place for pie?</p> <p>12 Roused</p> <p>13 Crush</p> <p>21 "... walk and not what they are": Shak.</p> <p>22 Bluegrass genus</p> <p>23 Steel deer, e.g.</p> <p>24 Musical subject</p> <p>27 Senator Jake and family</p> <p>28 Hill daily</p> <p>29 Italian Prims Minister: 1919-20</p> <p>30 Columnist Goodman</p> <p>31 Balloonist's view</p> <p>32 Undermine</p> <p>33 Nile denizen, for short</p> <p>37 Like Dorian Grey</p> <p>38 Movie pass, e.g.</p> <p>43 Fester</p> <p>44 Half of CIV</p> <p>45 Selected touch liquor...</p> <p>46 Chess pos.</p> <p>48 Metropolitan thrush</p> <p>49 Ladd or Bean</p> <p>51 "Tha — that touch liquor..."</p> <p>52 A hairy man: Gen. 27:11</p> <p>53 Sneaker feature</p> <p>54 Cheesa town</p> <p>55 Artist Bonheur</p> <p>56 Watkins — N.Y. resort</p> <p>57 A pen name of 42 Across</p>
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Big Macs Wrench Str

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Big Macs Watch Out, French Strike Back

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As fast-food restaurants steadily gain ground in the land of haute cuisine, France's chefs, pastry cooks, confectioners, bakers and butchers have been taking a leaf out of the Jesuits' book this week: Catch 'em young.

To wean what one newspaper called the McDo Generation away from burgers and fries, 1,000 culinary artists deployed into 800 classrooms across the nation to teach 30,000 10-year-olds about the pleasures of fine eating.

Some student canteens offered a filip to their normal frugal fare, while catering schools tempted the public with special "discovery of taste" menus at minimum cost. At the same time, 500 restaurants, including many of France's finest, offered discounts up to 50 percent to anyone with a student card and their guests.

This is the third, and so far biggest, "week of taste" in France, aimed at reminding the up and coming generation of the nation's culinary tradition and regional food specialties.

"The true problem is not the invasion of McDonalds," said Alexandre Lazareff, director of the National Council of Culinary Arts, an organization that comes under the auspices of the Culture Ministry. "They are full because people want them and they respond to a demand. The real problem is the lack of choice and the loss of memory. It's terrible. If you ask children these days where milk comes from, they'll reply that it comes from a supermarket. But how is a Parisian supposed to know it comes from a cow?"

"If you ask them to draw a fish, they'll do a picture of a fish finger."

Lazareff said that with two parents out to work in most families these days, many children grow up eating little else but commercialized frozen foods. By giving them a taste of cordon bleu in the classroom, he said, they not only gain an experience of the finer things in life but also turn into effective ambassadors for the culinary industry.

"They become lobbyists at home," he said.

THE week of taste this year — perhaps to the dismay of dentists about the effect on young teeth — was co-sponsored and financed by the French sugar industry, which seeks to remind people that sweetness, along with the acid, the bitter and the savory, is one of the main components of the taste.

A poll commissioned by the industry revealed that 65 percent of the population in a nation that prides itself on its knowledge about food does not know the ingredients of mayonnaise, while 77 percent cannot identify

the odor of vanilla. The poll also indicated that one third of the population has no idea of how to boil a three-minute egg.

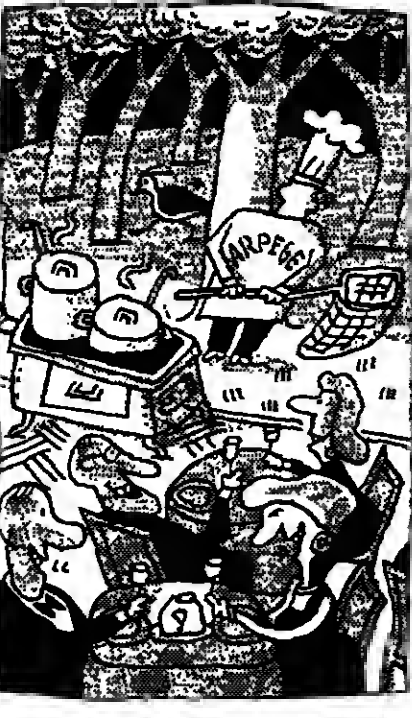
Lazareff said that in an age of ersatz foods and artificial flavors, it is important to remind children of the vast but diminishing range of regional specialties that provide the backbone of French cooking.

"We want to awaken their curiosity," he said. Apart from watching chefs at work and tasting the results, the schoolchildren have had about 15 hours of course work on the association of food and taste.

"The children love it," Lazareff said. "It's a bit of a game for them and they learn at incredible speed."

The teachers also are enthusiastic, he said, because they realize that educating the senses often results in improved general understanding.

He said the aim of the council of culinary arts is eventually to extend the experiment to every school in France, and perhaps further afield in Europe.



Martin Andri/BET

A Restaurant That Just Gets Better

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The youthful and kinetic Alain Passard seems almost to be in a class by himself. Rare is the chef or restaurateur today who is not screaming recession, depression, and comparative tales of economic woe.

Well, please don't sign Passard up as a member of the long-face club. Times have never been better for him and for Arpège, his small, intimate, and thoroughly modern restaurant near the Invalides. The tables at Arpège are full lunch and dinner, despite the fact that it is among the highest priced restaurants in the city.

Less than a year ago Passard renovated and enlarged his once-dowdy restaurant, and after several post-revamping visits wasn't so sure that this talented young chef was headed in the right direction. The food somehow lacked that familiar zing, and he seemed to be going overboard in his attempt to re-introduce old-fashioned tableside service.

A visit just a few days ago changed my

mind. Passard is one of the few chefs who really thinks about what he's putting on the table, and, what's more, he's talented, committed and wildly enthusiastic at the same time. He seems to be having so much fun, it's hard not to have a good time yourself.

Passard's new fall menu focuses on game and wild mushrooms, and from now through the end of February diners can be assured of finding pheasant, partridge, wild boar, hare or venison on the menu at any given time. I sampled a spectacularly simple and sublime *coq au vin de Sologne*, or mallard duck served with one of Passard's signature herb salads, a welcome tangle of simply dressed parsley and tarragon. The duck was served with a side dish of wild mushrooms and fresh autumnal chestnuts that was simply brilliant. I could easily be tempted to return later in the season, to savor grilled boar or the juniper-scented roast pheasant.

Should you go, be certain to begin with the *huîtres spéciales de Charente-Meritime*, giant crinkle-shelled oysters that are seasoned with herb butter, then layered in their shells — along with a bundle of fresh rosemary and

bay leaves — in a huge covered glass casserole. The casserole is sealed with pastry, then baked quickly at very high heat. The dish is ceremoniously uncovered *à table*, filling the small dining room with the intoxicating perfume of Provence. Cinema, yes, but worth the fuss. We sampled the warm oysters with an oaky rose, from Château Simone's Palotte, a Provençal wine that created a surprising and successful marriage.

Fish lovers will adore his *filet de thon au beurre fondu pimenté*, a gorgeous white tuna steak as big as roast beef, sliced tableside and served with melted butter that's just lightly spiced.

Passard is a true romantic, and his dessert list lets him turn up the violin music. When is the last time you saw a Paris Brest in a modern restaurant? Well, Passard is trying to bring that rich and gooey combination of *crème chantilly* and *pâte à choux* back in style. Knowing him, it might just take.

Arpège, 84 Rue de Varenne, Paris 7; tel: 45.51.47.33. Closed Saturday, and Sunday at lunch. Credit cards: AE, DC, V. Menu at 290 francs (lunch only), 690 and 790 francs. A la carte, 800 to 1,200 francs.

THE ARTS GUIDE

BELGIUM

Brussels
Landcommanderij Alden Blesen (tel: 41.39.13). To Dec. 13: "Knights and Priests." Artifacts from eight centuries of the Teutonic order in northwestern Europe.

BRITAIN

London
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 439.74.38). To Dec. 13: "Wesdem and Compassion — The Sacred Art of Tibet." Tibetan art dating from the 9th century to the present day. Includes 160 paintings, sculptures and tapestries.

Norwich

Sainsbury Centre for Visual Arts (tel: 592.470). To Dec. 13: "Florentine Drawing in the Age of Michelangelo." Fifty works by masters of the Renaissance, including Leonardo, Michelangelo, Raphael and Vasari.

CANADA

Montreal
Canadian Centre for Architecture (tel: 523.7020). To Jan. 17, 1993: "The Gates of 19th-century Montreal." Exhibition marking the city's 350th anniversary. Explores architectural development during the 19th century and features 350 plans, manuscripts, tools and artifacts, along with a scale model of the city.

DENMARK

Hamblebaek
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 42.19.07.19). To Jan. 3: "Pierre Bonnard." Retrospective of the works of the French painter.

FRANCE

Paris
Grand Palais (tel: 48.53.37.00). To Nov. 1: "FIAC." The show that serves as a barometer of worldwide artistic movements, featuring displays from more than 160 galleries.

Musée de l'Armée

(tel: 45.55.38.38). To Dec. 8: "Stars in Uniform." One hundred and sixty photographs, including Josephine Baker, Marlene Dietrich, Ronald Reagan and Clark Gable.

Musée des Arts d'Afrique et d'Océanie

(tel: 44.74.84.80). To Jan. 25, 1993: "Le Roi Salomon et Les Maîtres du Regard." More than 180 Ethiopian tallman objects. These items were both spiritual and ritualistic remedies used more than 200 years ago.

Musée de la Poste

(tel: 42.79.24.31). To Jan. 30: "Regards très Particuliers sur la Carte Postale." This exhibition commemorates the 120th anniversary of the postcard. It features a large assortment of collections including Paul Eluard's "A Visual Poem"; Pierre-Marc Richard's "Photographs of the '20s-'30s"; and Michael Levin's "One Hundred Years of the Eiffel Tower."

GERMANY

Berlin
Nasse Nationalgalerie (tel: 2662.882). To Nov. 8: "Sandro Chia." A retrospective of the Italian painter's work.

Düsseldorf

Kunstmuseum (tel: 889.22.50). To Dec. 31: "Glass." Exhibition of Jugendstil and Art Deco glasswork from

Hatfield

Karl Ernst Osthaus-Museum (tel: 20.75.78). To Nov. 8: "Henry van de Velde: A European Artist in his Time." One thousand works including paintings, drawings, porcelain and ceramics.

ISRAEL

Tel Aviv
Tel Aviv Museum of Art (tel: 528.7198). To Oct. 27: "Andy Warhol." More than 100 paintings, plus 50 black and white photographs of Warhol by Christopher Makos.

IRELAND

Dublin
The Irish Museum of Modern Art (tel: 718.868). To Nov. 7: "Gilbert and George: The Cosmological Pictures." A series of 25 massive photoworks employing a figurative style.

ITALY

Turin
Castello di Rivoli (tel: 9587256). To Nov. 28: "Mario Giacometti." Photographs taken from 1953 to the present. Also, to Nov. 29: "Anteprima 4: Guillaume Bijl." Installations that represent everyday life.

JAPAN

Gunma
Hara Museum (tel: 3445.0651). To Nov. 23: "Chie Today: Contemporary Art from Chie." Includes paintings, sculpture, prints, ceramics and photographs.

Luogo

Museo d'Arte Moderna della Città di Lugano (tel: 220.72.00). To Nov. 15: "Thomas Hart Benton." Eighty works including paintings, sketches, wood carvings and large-scale murals dealing with American life.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Tropenmuseum (tel: 568.8416). To Oct. 9, 1993: "Sunset Tobacco." A collection of 80 photos focusing on the cultivation of the dell wrapper (the tobacco leaf used for covering a cigar) and the living conditions of the people who work on the tobacco plantations.

SPAIN

Barcelona
Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 329.1908). To Nov. 8: "From Figuration to Abstraction." A retrospective of the Spanish artist's work, includes 125 prints, etchings and lithographs.

SWEDEN

Stockholm
Nationalmuseum (tel: 866.42.50). To Jan. 8: "Rembrandt and His Age." Works by Rembrandt and his contemporaries in different media.

SWITZERLAND

Basel
Museum für Antike Kunst und Ludwig Sammlungen (tel: 271.22.02). To Nov. 11: "The Artist's Design." A selection of sculptures, from 500 B.C. to the present, analyzing the development of design principles in nude sculptures.

UNITED STATES

Passadena

Norton Simon Museum (tel: 449.8840). To Nov. 1: "Los Proverbios de Francisco Goya." Numerous etchings by the Spanish artist Francisco Goya y Lucientes (1764-1824).

Los Angeles

The J. Paul Getty Museum (tel: 469.7611). To Dec. 6: "Manuel Alvarez Bravo: Recuerdo de Lina Aros." Forty-three photographs by the 20th century Latin American photographer.

New York

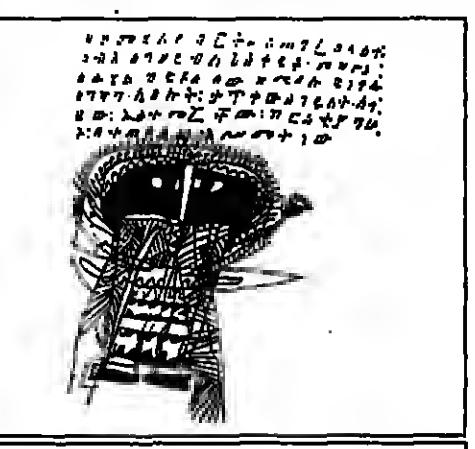
Guggenheim Museum Soho (tel: 423.3500). To Jan. 24: "Robert Rauschenberg: The Early 1950s." Traces the development of three of the artist's distinct modes: Abstract Expressionist paintings; impet collage and assemblages.

Washington

The Corcoran Gallery of Art (tel: 638.3211). To Nov. 8: "Fata Morgana USA: The American Way of Life." Eighty photomontages created by Joseph Renau between 1952 and 1966.

Textile Museum

(tel: 687.0441). The Textile Museum (tel: 232.7223). To Jan. 3: "Textiles and the Text Experience in Southeast Asia." Explores the vital role textiles play in the culture in the realms of religion, royalty and self-identity.



Musée des Arts d'Afrique, Paris.

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	Dr	Yr	Chg	High	Low	APR	CHG
IBM				110.00	109.00	109.00	-0.50
Microsoft				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Apple				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Oracle				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Novell				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Lotus				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
McAfee				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Parsons				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Unisys				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
WorldCom				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Verizon				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
AT&T				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Qwest				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Sprint				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
WorldNet				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Comcast				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Time Warner				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Turner				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Home Depot				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Wal-Mart				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Kroger				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Target				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Walmart				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Costco				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Home Depot				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Wal-Mart				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Kroger				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Target				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Walmart				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Costco				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50

Stock	Dr	Yr	Chg	High	Low	APR	CHG
Alcoa				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Aluminum				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Steel				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Energy				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Oil				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Gas				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Coal				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Utilities				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Electric				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Water				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Telecom				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Internet				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Software				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Hardware				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Services				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Healthcare				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Pharmaceuticals				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Medical Devices				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Biotechnology				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Real Estate				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
REITs				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Commodities				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Metals				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Energy				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Grains				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Stocks				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bonds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Options				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Derivatives				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Exchange Traded Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
ETFs				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Index Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Money Market Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Fixed Income Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Equity Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
International Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Global Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Commodity Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Energy Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Technology Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Healthcare Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Real Estate Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Art Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Collectible Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Commodity Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Energy Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Technology Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Healthcare Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Real Estate Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Art Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Collectible Funds				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50

Stock	Dr	Yr	Chg	High	Low	APR	CHG
Bank of America				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
JP Morgan Chase				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Wells Fargo				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Citigroup				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of New York				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Capital One				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
First Union				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Montreal				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Toronto				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of the West				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of California				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Hawaii				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Alaska				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Idaho				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Oregon				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Utah				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Nevada				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Arizona				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Colorado				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Kansas				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Oklahoma				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
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Bank of South Carolina				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
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Bank of New Mexico				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Wyoming				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Montana				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
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Bank of North Carolina				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
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Bank of Florida				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
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Bank of Louisiana				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Mississippi				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Arkansas				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Texas				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of New Mexico				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Wyoming				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Montana				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of North Dakota				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of South Dakota				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Nebraska				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Iowa				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Wisconsin				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Bank of Minnesota				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50

Stock	Dr	Yr	Chg	High	Low	APR	CHG
General Electric				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Westinghouse				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Lockheed Martin				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Boeing				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Raytheon				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Northrop Grumman				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Lockheed Martin				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Boeing				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Raytheon				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Northrop Grumman				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Lockheed Martin				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Boeing				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Raytheon				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Northrop Grumman				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Lockheed Martin				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Boeing				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Raytheon				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Northrop Grumman				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Lockheed Martin				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Boeing				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Raytheon				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Northrop Grumman				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Lockheed Martin				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Boeing				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Raytheon				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Northrop Grumman				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Lockheed Martin				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Boeing				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Raytheon				45.00	44.00	44.00	-0.50
Northrop Grumman							

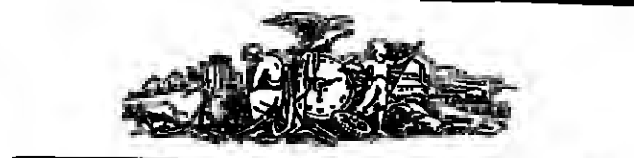
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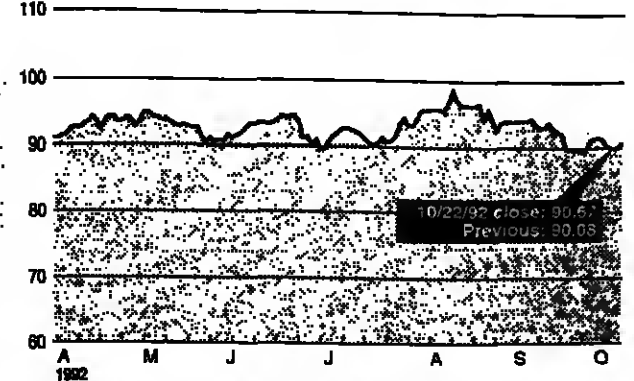
International Herald Tribune, Friday, October 23, 1992

FLY WITH A NEW FLEET TO SEOUL.



THE TRIB INDEX: 90.67

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index... composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland...

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Shows index values and percentage changes.



Industrial Sectors

Table with 3 columns: Sector, This Week, Prev. Week, % Change. Lists Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, Miscellaneous.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to: Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92221 Neuilly Cedex, France.

WALL STREET WATCH

Five Years After: Leaner And More Under Control

By Kurt Eichenwald. NEW YORK — Take a short stroll down Wall Street and the differences are as tangible as the cold, hard facade of the New York Stock Exchange: Less crowded. Less frantic. And, somehow, much more under control. Since that Monday five years ago on Oct. 19, 1987, when the Dow Jones industrial average plunged 508 points, or 22.6 percent, the face of Wall Street has been indelibly changed.

Ukraine Tankers Hope Things Go Better With Pepsi

By Erik Ipsen. LONDON — Progress comes in odd forms. In Ukraine, inflation is rocketing and industrial production is plummeting, but the former Soviet republic's citizens can at least, courtesy of an agreement signed here on Thursday, look forward to more Pepsi-Cola and Pizza Hut meals.

Britain in Relapse as Exports Fall

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. LONDON — Britain was pronounced in the grip of a double-dip recession on Thursday, and a yawning trade gap dimmed hopes for an export-led recovery.

Sears Slumps To Its First Loss Since Depression

CHICAGO — Sears, Roebuck & Co., the world's third-largest retailer, on Thursday reported its first loss since 1933, during the Great Depression.

GM Disputes Stempel Rumors

DEARBORN, Michigan — John Smale, the leader of the outside directors who are in control at General Motors Corp., disputed on Thursday reports that Robert C. Stempel, the chairman, will be asked to step down.

U.S. and Britain Aim To Clinch Air Accord

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. LONDON — British and U.S. officials were locked in talks on Thursday to try to conclude a new "open skies" air-services pact, the British side said.

Hard Times in London for Japan's Big 4

By Erik Ipsen and Steven Brull. In Tokyo on Friday, the problem will move from and center with the release of half-year earnings figures for the parent companies of the Big Four: Nomura, Yamachi, Daiwa and Nikko.

NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT AUTHORITY SIGNAL SYSTEM ENHANCEMENT SPEED RESTRICTIONS AT PRIORITY SWITCH LOCATIONS DIVISIONS A, B AND B1 BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN, THE BRONX, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Currency, Rate, Interest Rate. Includes Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Interest Rates, and Forward Rates.

Key Interest Rates

Table with columns: Country, Rate, Term. Lists rates for US, UK, Germany, France, Japan, etc.

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MARKET DIARY

Prices End Mixed In Heavy Trading

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — Prices closed mixed Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange as the broad market edged lower after the release of disappointing earnings from such leading companies as Sears, Roebuck & Co., BankAmerica Corp. and Salomon Inc.

N.Y. Stocks

climbed 13.78 to 3,200.88, led by more than 1-point advances in General Motors Corp., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co.

The Nasdaq Composite Composite index slid 0.03 to 597.12, ending a streak of five straight advances. Declining common stocks outnumbered advancing issues by about a 4-to-3 ratio.

Dollar's Rise on Mark Appears to Peter Out

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — The dollar eased Thursday against the Deutsche mark on disappointment over stubbornly high interest rates in Germany, and against the yen after the Bank of Japan governor endorsed a stronger yen.

After bidding the dollar all the way up from 1.4545 DM last Wednesday.

Thursday, investors have run out of reasons to push the U.S. currency much higher, traders said.

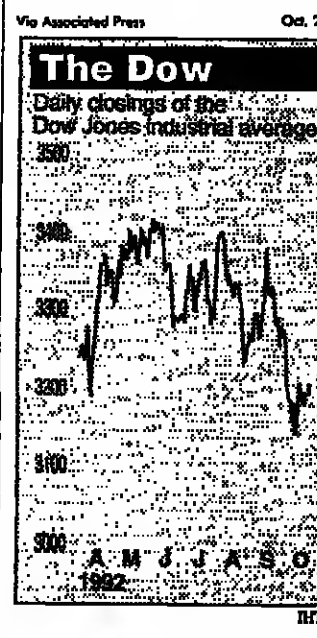
The dollar closed Thursday at 1.5093 DM, down from 1.5225 DM on Wednesday. It ended at 120.835 yen, compared with 122.630 yen Wednesday.

The dollar bought 1.3470 Swiss francs, down from 1.3561, and 5.1175 French francs, down from 51.6244, up from 51.6060.

"The market's looking for a reason to take the dollar higher, but they haven't found one yet," said Don Quattrucci, an assistant vice president at Connecticut National Bank.

High German interest rates continue to make the mark more attractive than the dollar.

The dollar lost ground against the yen after Yasushi Mieno, governor of the Bank of Japan, said he would prefer a stronger yen in light of Japan's large trade surplus.



Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average, 1982-1992

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing Open, High, Low, Last, and Chg. for various indices like Industrials, Utilities, Finance, and Commodities.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing High, Low, Last, and Chg. for various sectors like Industrials, Utilities, Finance, and Commodities.

Table titled 'NYSE Indexes' showing High, Low, Last, and Chg. for various sectors like Composite, Industrials, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Indexes' showing High, Low, Last, and Chg. for various sectors like Composite, Industrials, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'AMEX Stock Index' showing High, Low, Last, and Chg. for various sectors like Composite, Industrials, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' showing High, Low, Last, and Chg. for various bond categories like 30 Year, 10 Year, and 10 Industrials.

Table titled 'Market Sales' showing NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ volume and value for various sectors.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' listing top trading stocks like Chrysler, BankAmerica, and General Motors.

Table titled 'AMEX Most Active' listing top trading stocks like ChDevA, Harsco, and Ford.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' listing various market events and news items.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' listing various market events and news items.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' listing various market events and news items.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing prices for various futures contracts like Food, Metals, and Financial.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing prices for various stock indices like FTSE 100, Nikkei, and Hang Seng.

Table titled 'Spot Commodities' showing prices for various commodities like Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

Table titled 'Dividends' showing dividend information for various companies.

Table titled 'Special' listing special dividend payments for various companies.

Table titled 'Stock Split' listing stock split information for various companies.

Table titled 'USUAL' listing various market events and news items.

Table titled 'Industrials' showing prices for various industrial futures contracts.

Table titled 'Metals' showing prices for various metal futures contracts.

Table titled 'Livestock' showing prices for various livestock futures contracts.

Table titled 'Financial' showing prices for various financial futures contracts.

Table titled 'Energy' showing prices for various energy futures contracts.

Table titled 'Grains' showing prices for various grain futures contracts.

Table titled 'Cattle' showing prices for various cattle futures contracts.

Table titled 'Pork' showing prices for various pork futures contracts.

Table titled 'Hogs' showing prices for various hog futures contracts.

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Table titled 'Pork' showing prices for various pork futures contracts.

Table titled 'Hogs' showing prices for various hog futures contracts.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

AT&T Posts Another Record Quarter

NEW YORK (Reuters) — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. said Thursday that its profit rose to a record \$963 million in the third quarter.

This was the second consecutive quarter in which the company reported record earnings, but they followed a loss of \$1.8 billion a year ago, when AT&T took a massive \$4.2 billion charge to pay for restructuring.

Revenue in the latest quarter was \$16.2 billion, up 3.8 percent from the year-earlier quarter. Chairman Robert Allen said the company's equipment sales gained and its telecommunications and financial-services businesses, including Universal Card credit cards, performed strongly.

Dow Chemical's Net Plunges 35%

MIDLAND, Michigan (Bloomberg) — Dow Chemical Co. said Thursday its third-quarter net plunged 35 percent to \$145 million, hit by higher interest expenses and taxes and a sluggish economy.

Earnings were eroded by a \$40 million rise in interest expenses and currency-exchange charges. Sales rose 6 percent to \$4.8 billion. Analysts pointed to prices depressed by a sluggish economy and overcapacity in ethylene, used to make everything from antifreeze to plastics and once Dow's most profitable product line.

Fare Discounts Hurt Delta and USAir

ATLANTA (AP) — Delta Air Lines, weakened by a sagging economy and deeply discounted fares, reported Thursday a \$106.7 million loss for the three months ended in September. A year ago it had posted a profit of \$13.1 million.

Revenue for the quarter, the first in Delta's financial year, was \$3.1 billion, up from \$2.6 billion during the same period last year.

USAir reported a loss of \$55.8 million in the third quarter, narrowed from a loss of \$81.4 million a year ago. But Chairman Seth Schofield said the results were "unsatisfactory" and added that "there are signs that fares are returning to more compensatory levels."

ITT Net Off 37% After Adjustments

NEW YORK (AP) — ITT Corp. said Thursday its third-quarter profit fell 37 percent, to \$113 million, due to several one-time financial adjustments. Revenue rose 6 percent to \$5.5 billion.

Profit included an after-tax gain of \$622 million from the company's sale of its 30 percent stake in Alcatel NV, a European phone-equipment maker. But this gain was offset by a one-time charge of \$382 million for taxes for strengthening reserves at ITT's insurance unit and other actions, and an additional after-tax reserve of \$165 million to pay for expected environmental claims.

BankAmerica Net Up After Merger

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — BankAmerica Corp. said Thursday that its third-quarter earnings rose 67 percent to \$476 million, even though it is carrying more than \$4 billion in troubled assets and is bracing for a decline in the economy of Southern California.

BankAmerica, the second-largest U.S. bank, cautioned at the same time that an accurate comparison was not possible because of accounting differences due to its merger with Security Pacific Corp. of Los Angeles earlier this year.

For the Record

The American Management Association released a survey Thursday showing that layoffs and job eliminations could reach record numbers in 1993, the highest level since the survey began six years ago. The survey said one out of every four of the 836 companies surveyed was planning reductions by June 1993.

Caterpillar Inc. posted a profit of \$23 million in the third quarter, compared with a loss of \$37 million a year ago, while sales rose 13.5 percent to \$2.6 billion.

Ashland Oil Inc. said refining losses contributed to an 84 percent decline in income from operations, to \$11.8 million, in the three months ended Sept. 30.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table of World Stock Markets showing indices for various countries like Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm, and Toronto.

A Big, Bad Trade in Chicago Bond Pit

CHICAGO — The Chicago Board of Trade said it had told the U.S. attorney and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission of a possible trade violation that occurred Thursday in U.S. bond futures and options.

The CBOT said it was making its own inquiry into the huge trade. But it declined to provide any details of what occurred. It said all trades that were executed would be cleared and paid for normally.

According to floor brokers in the bond trading pit who saw the exchange, a customer of a member firm, standing beside the firm's clerk, told the clerk to execute

the trades. CBOT rules allow only members to make trades. Customers must order them over the phone.

The customer bought as much as 30,000 put options and sold 11,000 bond futures, traders said. That is a huge bet that prices are going lower. It is a 30-year Treasury bond. Traders who buy puts normally hedge the risk by buying, not selling, bond contracts.

But bond prices did not go down. Treasury bonds for December delivery, for example, closed up 1/8 at 102 29/32, after trading as low as 101 23/32.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. Futures showing prices for various futures contracts like Grains, Metals, Livestock, and Energy.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table of U.S. Market Data showing various indices like Dow Jones, S&P 500, and NYSE, along with commodity and stock indices.

Large advertisement for Unilever products, featuring a can of 'Satisfying the... Unilever' and various product images.

Satisfying the Profit Appetite
Vestlé, Unilever and BSN Holding Up Well

PARIS — Europe's top three food companies are holding up well against the continent's sluggish economies. Nestlé SA, based in Switzerland; Unilever, based in Britain and the Netherlands; and BSN SA of France all reported improved earnings in the first half of this year and analysts said they would sport higher profits for the whole year.

ERM Rejig Is Likely, Spain Says

New York Times Service
MADRID — Spain believes that a further realignment of currency rates in the European Monetary System will probably be necessary before the end of the year and that reforms are necessary to restore stability to the system, Finance Minister Carlos Solchaga said.

Italy Wins a Round On Austerity Bill

ROME — The Italian government forced a key part of its 1993 austerity budget through Parliament on Thursday, using a series of confidence votes and ignoring opposition protests that it was gagging its own members.

Maserati Closing Plant at Milan

MILAN — Maserati, the luxury sports-car maker, will close its plant in Modena-Lambrate, eliminating 10 jobs, its president, Alejandro Tomaso, said Thursday.

Big Four: Hard Times in U.K.

London, Oct. 22 (AP) — The four major British banks are facing a difficult time in the United Kingdom, with the Japanese have been slow to do as locals do in London.

Investor's Europe
Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40
Exchange Index Thursday Close Prev. Close % Change

Very briefly:
Thomson-CSF has signed two contracts, together worth 1.7 billion francs (\$331 million), to supply Gulf navies with defense electronics.

BCCI: Bank of England Is Faulted

Dhabi are not "untutored innocents in the world of international finance, and I cannot think they were as greatly deceived as they suggest."

Advertisement

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
Oct. 22, 1992
Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not all fund quotations are included by the funds listed with the exception of some funds based on issue price.

Other Funds
Admiral Growth Fund, Admiral Income Fund, Admiral Money Fund, Admiral Short-Term Fund, Admiral Ultra Short-Term Fund

STREET: 5 Years After the Disaster, It's Leaner and More Controlled

(Continued from first finance page)

in charge of corporate strategy and research with Merrill Lynch & Co. "It was a triggering event that brought a necessary behavioral change of how Wall Street is managed."

From almost every angle, in fact, the collapse pointed up critical weaknesses in the market systems, many of which have since been repaired.

"You'd like to learn about your problems in less traumatic ways," said Richard C. Breen, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. "But there is no question in my mind that the system is stronger today than it was because of that lesson."

The innovations in the marketplace have

been widespread, touching almost every participant.

• At the exchanges, technologies have improved communications and the ability to handle large trading volume, with the Big Board alone having increased its computer capacity to comfortably handle 800 million shares a day, up from about 200 million five years ago. At the same time, rules have been adopted to slow the market down when it comes unglued.

• Brokerage firms also jumped on the technology bandwagon, using computerized systems to get around trading bottlenecks pointed up by the collapse. They have also increased training for brokers on the wide-ranging number of complex financial instruments that influence market movements.

• Institutional investors have largely abandoned a controversial trading strategy known as portfolio insurance, in which stock futures were sold when stocks fell — a technique blamed for feeding the collapse. Instead, they have turned to complex strategies using derivative investments that allow them to hedge bets without putting direct pressure on falling prices. Some analysts worry that even these investments pose potential, but still unseen, threats to the market's health.

• The specialist firms — groups of traders who won a franchise to handle a single stock in exchange for accepting the duty to keep trading orderly — are now stronger financially.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the NASD consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	100s	High	Low	100s	PA	Chg
144 1/4	143 1/4	AMC				100	144 1/4	143 1/4	100		+
144 1/4	143 1/4	AMC				100	144 1/4	143 1/4	100		+

AMEX

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	100s	High	Low	100s	PA	Chg
144 1/4	143 1/4	AMC				100	144 1/4	143 1/4	100		+
144 1/4	143 1/4	AMC				100	144 1/4	143 1/4	100		+

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	100s	High	Low	100s	PA	Chg
144 1/4	143 1/4	AMC				100	144 1/4	143 1/4	100		+
144 1/4	143 1/4	AMC				100	144 1/4	143 1/4	100		+

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	100s	High	Low	100s	PA	Chg
144 1/4	143 1/4	AMC				100	144 1/4	143 1/4	100		+
144 1/4	143 1/4	AMC				100	144 1/4	143 1/4	100		+

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield	PE	100s	High	Low	100s	PA	Chg
144 1/4	143 1/4	AMC				100	144 1/4	143 1/4	100		+
144 1/4	143 1/4	AMC				100	144 1/4	143 1/4	100		+

ANY RESULTS

United States

NYSE

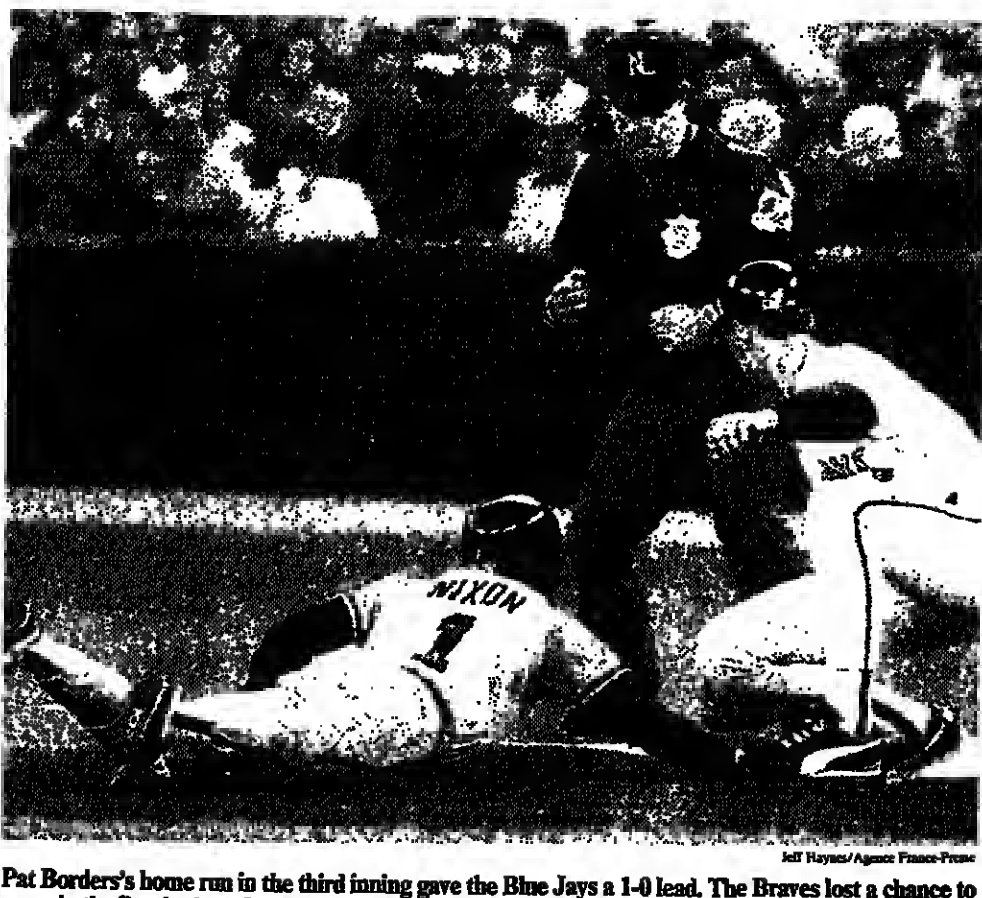
Thursday's Closing

Table with multiple columns of stock data, including stock names, prices, and changes. The table is dense and contains many rows of data.

كلدا من الاصل

SPORTS BASEBALL

'Forgotten' Pitcher Gives Jays 3-1 Series Lead



By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — The Toronto Blue Jays can suddenly do no wrong, and pitcher Jimmy Key has gone from being a postseason afterthought to carving his niche as a World Series star.

The veteran left-hander turned a makeshift start into a gem that beat the virtually lifeless Atlanta Braves, 2-1, in Game 4 Wednesday night and put the Blue Jays on the brink of a World Series crown with a 3-1 lead. Game 5 was being played Thursday night.

The underwhelming Key was a late addition to the Blue Jays' starting corps of pitchers, getting a chance only when manager Cito Gaston decided last weekend to go to a four-man rotation. But Key more than got the job done, bringing matters to a close in a snappy 2 hours, 21 minutes.

He had the Braves flailing for most of the evening, limiting them to five hits and one run over 7 1/2 masterful innings. The Braves scored only on Mark Lemke's RBI ground-out in the eighth inning, and relief pitchers Duane Ward and Tom Henke — the latter of whom worked a three-up, three-down ninth inning to get his second save of the series — applied the finishing touches.

"This typified the way I pitched in the last part of the regular season," said Key, who needed to win his final five regular-season decisions to even his record at 13-13. "I got the ball where I wanted it. I changed speeds, and I was effective."

Key's counterpart, Atlanta's Tom Glavine, provided his second fine performance of the series, holding the Blue Jays to six hits and two runs with another complete-game effort. But Pat Borders' home run in the third inning and Devon White's run-scoring single in the seventh were enough to bring about another late-night celebration from the SkyDome's crowd of 52,090, including Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and his family.

Said Glavine: "I pitched well — really well, actually. But the other guy was just better."

This was an emotional night for Key, who has played for the Blue Jays since 1984 and is a potential free agent at the conclusion of this World Series. This might have been his final game in a Toronto uniform. He says that he and his agent — his wife, Cindy, who accompanies him to all contract-negotiating sessions along with a financial adviser — would like to remain here, but that's no sure thing.

Key said that thoughts that it might be his last game in Toronto raced through his head as he left the game to a thunderous ovation in the eighth inning.

"As I was walking off, it did pop into my mind," the 31-year-old Key said. "That's probably why I tipped my cap. I usually don't do that, but this was a special night."

In the opposing dugout Wednesday evening was the man who first gave Key a chance to pitch in the major leagues, Braves' manager Bobby Cox, who managed the Blue Jays between 1982 and 1985. Key still refers to Cox as his favorite manager.

The Braves did their part in making it a special night for Key. They had a chance to grab a first-inning lead, but Key picked Otis Nixon off first base.

Atlanta might have had a big inning in the eighth, but Damon Berryhill picked an odd time to decide to bunt on his own. And the Blue Jays' first baseman, John Olerud, turned a scorching ground ball by left blouser — whom Cox had sent up to bat against Ward in a crucial situation even with left-handed hitters Deion Sanders and Sid Bream on his bench — into a rally-killing out.

The Braves have lost their last seven World Series road games, since 1958. They're in severe danger of repeating last year's journey to a World Series defeat.

In 1991, they went 0-4 at the Metrodome en route to dropping the World Series in seven games to the Minnesota Twins. Outdoor teams have lost 10 games in 10 tries indoors in World Series history.

"We just can't seem to get anything going," said Terry Pendleton. "I don't know if it's their pitching or our hitting, but we'd better figure it out soon."

The Braves have only 10 runs in the Series, to 11 for Toronto. And now even last-minute fill-ins like Key are shutting them down.

Each club had chances, almost from the outset, Wednesday night. The first two hitters Key faced got hits. Nixon led off by singling, but Key promptly picked him off, a play that looked bigger and bigger as the game went on.

Then Blusser singled and stole second base, the Braves' 10th steal in 11 attempts in the Series. But Key got David Justice to ground out to squelch that early threat and then retired 10 hitters in a row until Nixon's two-out single in the sixth. Following that, Blusser bounced into an inning-ending forecourt.

"I was very fortunate in the first inning," Key said. "Usually when I get in trouble, it's early on in the game. Tonight I was fortunate, then I got my feet on the ground and went from there."

The Blue Jays, meanwhile, weren't faring much better at the plate. But Borders did put them in front in the third.

The Toronto catcher has been the subject of considerable scorn for his recent inability to keep opponents from running wild on the bases. Yet he hasn't permitted his defensive problems to affect his hitting. He's batting a robust .417 in this World Series, and he extended his postseason hitting streak to 12 games when he pulled a 1-1 change-up off the foul screen in left field for his second homer of this postseason.

"It wasn't a bad pitch," Glavine said. "He just went down and got it. It wasn't my worst change-up of the night, but it wasn't my best either."

Most-Senior Jay Is Key to an Immaculate Game

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Before Game 4 of the 89th World Series, many here in Toronto, city of worriers, were concerned, always, that the Blue Jays' manager, Cito Gaston, was doing too nice, too Canadian, if you will.

Why was he starting Jimmy Key, the estimable veteran with the gentle face and the 13-13 record, rather than ace Jack Morris, the gunslinger for hire with the 21-6 regular season record? Why let the Atlanta Braves back up when you pull the rug out from under a team by coming back to beat them twice — once in the eighth and once in the ninth — why not for the kill with a red mustachioed man who looks like a sm bunter of men?

Gaston admitted that, yes, he was starting Key because he deserved it for long and meritorious service and for exceptional patience in recent days as he got only two nines of relief work in nine postseason games.

Cito, don't do it, the town wailed. This is what always happens to Canada. We do the right thing just for the sake of being the right thing. And what happens? Nobody takes us seriously. Nobody even knows which end of our flag is up.

However, Gaston, the nice quiet manager of the crisp rich man in the beautiful peaceful city, stuck with Key even if it meant that the \$11 million hero of the 1991 World Series would not get a third start in this championship.

And what happened? Just what felt like should have happened. Precisely at 11 P.M., after the Blue Jays had completed an immaculate 2-1 victory for a three-games-to-Series lead, Jimmy Key popped out of the Jays' dugout, uniform as perfectly white as if he hadn't pitched a

grubby old ballgame, and walked to the interview room to discuss his glory.

"I've been through everything here," said Key, who lost a game in the Blow Jays' great playoff collapse of 1985 and who pitched adequately, but not spectacularly in the losing playoffs of '89 and '91. "This is special. This means a lot."

Key underwhelmed the Braves, taking a 2-0 lead into the eighth. After allowing his to the first two Braves of the night, he pitched as well as he ever has in his life, retiring 20 of 21 men, only one out coming on a hard hit ball. Throughout this swift 2 1/2 game, Key played on the Braves' tensions and, all in all, made himself the key to what will probably now become Canada and the Blue Jays' first world title in the first true "World" Series.

From Pat Borders' homer in the fourth inning to Devon White's two-out RBI single in the seventh to John Olerud's awkward rally of a grounder to kill a second-and-third, one-run home run in the eighth, this was the kind of crisp, efficient victory — with little wasted motion or scoring — that has epitomized the '92 Blue Jays. Do just enough. Wave to the bullpen. Then watch Duane Ward and Tom Henke take this huge 10-100 iron door and slam it on the other guys' itty-bitty toes.

IF THE BRAVES had the Blue Jays' bullpen, this Series would be three-games-to-one in the other direction. So, too, on Thursday, Jack Morris gets to do the job for which the Blue Jays pay him. Close the show.

For many Blue Jays, that thought will have a mixed emotional impact. Like many teams, the Blue Jays — as wealthy as they are — watch their wallets. If Toronto wins this Series, many Jays assume that several old, expensive, free agent players will not be pursued very hard.

As asked if this might be his last game as a Blue Jay, Key said: "I didn't think much about it when I was pitching. But

when I was walking off with the crowd cheering and stuff, that's why I tipped my hat, because it might be the last time I pitch here."

THIS WAS an elegant game for a town that appreciates a classy line. Sometimes, when baseball is played at the most precise levels with the best control pitchers working against top hitting teams, baseball really feels like it makes sense. That was certainly the case with Key and Tom Glavine. Glavine's gopher ball to Borders, a fastball down the pipe, may have been the only pitch all night from either man that touched the center portion of the plate.

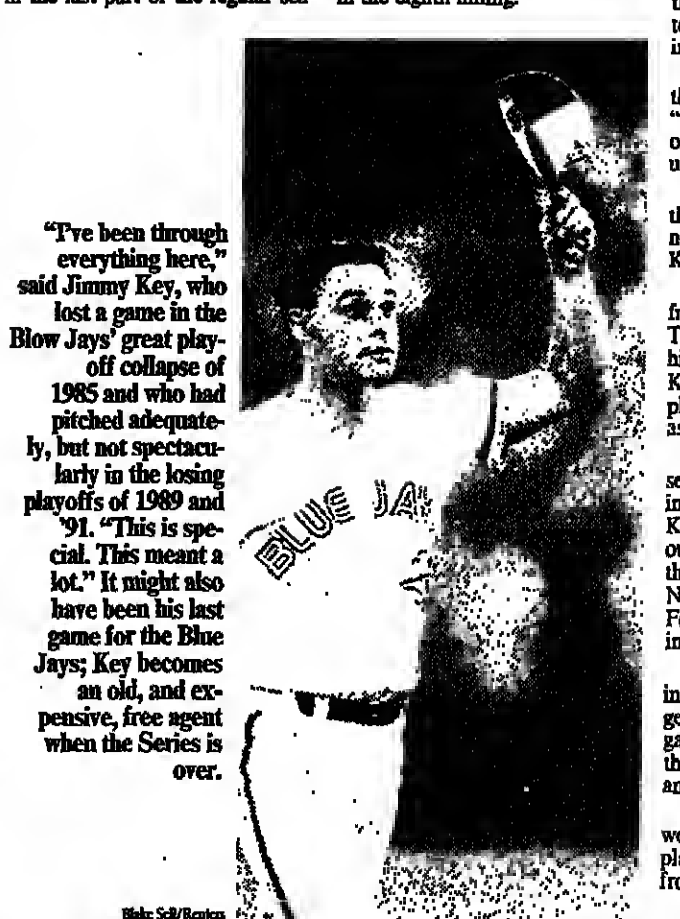
That Key should beat Glavine in such a crucial game was ironic. Braves Manager Bobby Cox discovered and cultivated both pitchers — Key when Cox was Toronto manager and Glavine when Cox was Braves general manager. The first time Cox saw Glavine, he said, "There's a little Jimmy Key."

Key and Glavine epitomize an eternal type in baseball. Think of Warren Spahn in his mid-thirties, but subtract the great screwball. Decent fastball, good curve, excellent change-up, mastery of each, poise, competitiveness, ability to hold runners and that sixth sense of how to throw exactly the pitch that will make the batter most furious.

As Key left the game, he received one of the loudest ovations that a mere 52,090 humans can muster. On his last steps to the dugout, he applauded the crowd that has appreciated him for so long.

"This meant more to me than I can describe," said Key. "We've been through so much as a team. It's nice to have a night like this."

All of the star Jays, Jimmy Key is the oldest in service and the most distinguished in his contributions. In a game that Atlanta desperately needed to have a realistic chance to win this Series, the Braves may have made a symbolic mistake. They started a Little Jimmy Key. The Jays had the real one.



SIDELINES

NBA Studying Further Expansion

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Basketball Association, which in 1988 has added four teams and now has 27, voted Wednesday to appoint a committee to look into further expansion in the next several years.

Its board of governors also adopted Wednesday a rule change for the 24-second clock, which now will be reset only when the ball is in the rim instead of when the ball hits the rim or the backboard. Another rule will allow either team to call a timeout when play is suspended to allow it to treat a bleeding wound and return the player to the game without missing play.

Jordan's Testimony Is Imminent

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina (AP) — Federal prosecutors filed their case Thursday in the federal drug and money laundering trial of James (Slim) Boulter, and attorneys began a defense that was expected to include testimony from Michael Jordan.

The Chicago Bulls star was expected to testify about a \$57,000 check he gave Boulter last year.

At the request of prosecutors, U.S. District Judge Robert Potter smited three money laundering charges against Boulter, who still owes seven counts of money laundering, one count of conspiracy to possess cocaine with intent to distribute and one count of possessing firearm in violation of parole.

on the Record

Colin McGovern of Scotland and Mark McNulty of Zimbabwe tied 6-under-par 64 Thursday for a one-shot lead over Sam Torrance and Ross Drummond, both of Scotland, after the first round of the World Open golf tournament.

Don James, coach of the University of Washington football team, tied No. 1 with Miami, will undergo surgery Monday on a checkered fractured in three places Saturday, when Oregon linebacker David Massey was blocked into James by a Washington player. (UPI)

Agassi and Porsche said they will build road-going GT cars to compete next year in such endurance events as the Le Mans and Daytona 24 hour races. (Reuters)

Notable

Deion Sanders of the Atlanta Braves, claiming reporters have been making fun of him: "They had a privilege. They abused the privilege. They lost the privilege."

Rob Parker, a Cincinnati Enquirer writer, responding: "What's he think he is? An American Express card?"

'Probably Missed' Triple-Play Call, Umpire Admits

NEW YORK (AP) — Umpire Bob Davidson said that he "probably missed the play" Tuesday night that would have given the Blue Jays the second triple play in World Series history.

After Devon White crashed into the center-field fence catching David Justice's drive in the fourth inning and Terry Pendleton passed Deion Sanders over second base for the second out, Sanders was caught in a rundown. Third baseman Kelly Gruber appeared to tag Sanders on the heel as he lunged at him.

Replays showed that Sanders' foot was twisted just as Gruber's glove appeared to make contact with it.

"When I first called the play, I thought I was 100 percent right," said Davidson. "It was right there; it was right in front of me. Then I saw the replays and the picture and I thought I probably missed the play. But that's baseball and I have to turn the page and go on today."

"No one feels worse about it than I do. I don't like to miss plays. Gruber told me right away that he had gotten his heel. He was professional about it, though, and it was no big deal."

It may have been no big deal regarding the outcome of the game, but it would have been the first triple play in a World Series in 72 years.



Tom Glavine, left, and his teammates were a dejected bunch of Braves by the late innings of Game 4.

Lions Lead, 3-1, In Japan Series

TOKYO — Koji Akiyama bopped in the fourth inning Thursday as the Seibu Lions beat the Yakult Swallows, 1-0, to take a 3-1 lead in the best-of-7 Japan Series.

Tomio Watanabe, Yoshitaka Katori and Tetsuya Shiozaki held the Swallows to five hits.

Akiyama hit 36 homers in the regular season for the Pacific League champions, attempting to win their third consecutive title and eighth overall.

Red Barber, the Famed Announcer, Dies at 84

TALLAHASSEE, Florida — Red Barber, the "Old Redhead" whose folksy, insightful calls of Brooklyn Dodgers and New York Yankees games earned him a spot in Baseball's Hall of Fame, died Thursday. He was 84.

Barber, who began his career in the 1930s when the sport was broadcast only on radio, spanned seven decades on the airwaves and his warm, Southern drawl became a familiar and comforting sound for millions of listeners and television viewers.

In typical Barber-ese, a team was in control when it was "in the catbird seat," and a rallying team was "tearin' up the pep patch." An argument was a "dubarb," and sometimes a home run was accompanied by "Oh, doctor!"

He spent hours before a game — on planes, trains and in hotel lobbies — absorbing baseball until he could think like a manager.

When television came along, Barber learned to shut up and let the picture tell the story, but radio remained his favorite medium.

"Radio is a pleasure to work in," he said. "Television is like day labor."

Barber, who built a loyal audience the last several years with a Friday morning talk show on National Public Radio, died from pneumonia and kidney complications, a Tallahassee Memorial Hospital spokesman said.

Barber was admitted Oct. 10 for emergency surgery for an intestinal blockage. He remained in critical condition until his death.

Walter Lanier Barber was born Feb. 17, 1908 in Columbus, Mississippi, and lived there until the age of 10, when his family moved to Sanford, Florida. When he was 21, he enrolled at the University of Florida, began broadcasting at the college station in 1930 and landed a job with the Cincinnati Reds in 1934.

In 1939, he began broadcasting for the Dodgers and was on hand for such historic events as

Mickey Owen's missed third strike in the 1941 World Series, Jackie Robinson's breaking of baseball's color line and Bill Bevens' near no-hitter in the 1947 World Series.

He was named director of sports at CBS by Edward R. Murrow and served nine years in that position. He left the Dodgers because of a salary dispute and began announcing for the Yankees in the 1954 season.

He was fired in 1966 for telling it the way it was: That there were 413 people in attendance at Yankee Stadium for a late-season game.

"I wasn't a Dodger fan, I wasn't a Yankee fan," said Barber. "I wasn't a fan of anyone. I described that game in the best way I knew how without partiality. I think the listeners appreciated that."

In 1978, he and Mel Allen became the first broadcasters to be inducted into baseball's Hall of Fame.

The Boxscore

Atlanta	AB	R	H	BI	SO	AVG.
Nixon cf	4	2	0	0	1	.188
Blusser 2b	4	0	1	0	1	.222
Pendleton 3b	4	0	0	0	1	.000
LSmith dh	4	0	0	0	1	.125
Justice rf	4	0	0	0	1	.143
Grant lf	3	1	1	0	1	.167
Hunter 1b	3	0	1	0	1	.250
Berryhill c	3	0	0	0	1	.071
Lemke 2b	2	0	1	0	0	.154
Totals	32	1	5	1	0	
Toronto	AB <td>R <td>H <td>BI <td>SO <td>AVG. </td></td></td></td></td>	R <td>H <td>BI <td>SO <td>AVG. </td></td></td></td>	H <td>BI <td>SO <td>AVG. </td></td></td>	BI <td>SO <td>AVG. </td></td>	SO <td>AVG. </td>	AVG.
White cf	4	0	1	0	0	.222
RAlmonor 2b	3	0	0	0	1	.000
Carver rf	3	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright dh	3	0	0	0	1	.000
Chavez 1b	3	0	2	0	0	.333
Maldonado lf	3	0	0	0	1	.000
Gruber 3b	2	1	0	0	0	.091
Sanders c	2	1	1	0	0	.477
Lee ss	2	0	0	0	0	.263
Totals	27	2	4	2	2	
Atlanta	AB	R	H	BI	SO	AVG.
White cf	4	0	1	0	0	.250
Lemke 2b	3	0	0	0	1	.000
Carver rf	3	0	0	0	1	.000
Wright dh	3	0	0	0	1	.000
Chavez 1b	3	0	2	0	0	.333
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OBSERVER

Why Bother Voting?

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — After a week of new ideas in campaign news, campaign polls, campaign editorials, campaign debates, TV and print analysis of campaign debates, not to mention the campaign insights, reflections, clarifications, expostulations, whinnies, whoozies, scoerings, cheerings, frothings, sermonizations and rationalizations of pundits, both printed and tubed, I'll tell you how it feels to me. It feels like Clinton has already been president so long that I'm tired of him.

It takes me back to 1948 when I had the same feeling about Thomas E. Dewey, who was elected by the press shortly after Labor Day. By Election Day I was crying, "Time for a change!" and voted to get him out of office.

The press has since diversified into an octopus called "media," but it is just as impatient with democracy as it was in Dewey's day. Why wait for people to vote when you can tell them ahead of time who they're going to vote for?

Getting the new man in office pronto enables the news-opinionizing-entertainment industry to move on to fresh subjects. Who'll be the new secretary of state? What prize for the kingmaker who delivered the crucial state of South Carolina during the primaries? Will he be rewarded with the coveted ambassadorship to the Court of Zippy Zap?

The press's passion for getting things like elections over and done with usually puts it out of sync with the voting public. For instance, take a historic staple of old-fashioned election reporting like the "voter apathy" story.

This usually appeared in early October when reporters who had been covering politics for a solid year were bored sick with the campaign. The result: a spate of stories about alarming apathy among the voters.

In fact, the average voter rarely paid much heed to politics until after the World Series — this was back before baseball became a winter sport — and was just starting to find the campaign engaging as the press was getting fed up with it.

The "voter apathy" story led naturally to the "taking off of the gloves" story. In this one the reporters, as though fighting their own apathy, depicted the campaign as moving on to new levels of violence which would surely end the deplorable "voter apathy."

The story usually announced that the candidate "took off the gloves" by saying something tart about his opponent. This invited the "hit back hard" story, in which the opponent was said to have "hit back hard" with whatever his reaction had been to the "taking off of the gloves."

These sciences produce avalanches of data that make life easier not just for cereal tycoons eager to know whether America is ready to breakfast on hay flakes, but also for media people eager for something more elegant than "voter apathy" and "taking off the gloves" to overcome ennui.

They have provided the stuff that makes it possible for the press to give us President Clinton without tiresome waiting for the polls to open. The advantage of this is that it gives you a chance to think again before the polls do open.

I get accustomed to new presidents faster and faster as the presidencies roll by. After a month of Ronald Reagan, I missed Jimmy Carter. After two weeks of George Bush, I missed Ronald Reagan. After one week of Bill Clinton, I miss — well, never mind that.

I hesitate to dwell on Clinton's flaws just now when the usual press buildup is in progress. When the press was hailing Gerald Ford as the new Lincoln because he toasted his own English muffins for breakfast, I was called cynical for saying, "Sure, but can he fry an egg sunny side up without breaking the yolk?"

All I'll say now is that Clinton strikes me as a president who could make us miss Calvin Coolidge. Coolidge had so little talk in him that he wouldn't even reply when people said, "Hello." Say "Hello" to Clinton, and he gives you a 14-point program to fix whatever ails you.

His inauguration isn't until Jan. 20. The speech could run through Lincoln's Birthday.
New York Times Service

In Global Village, TV Is Lingua Franca

By John Lippman
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Nearly 30 years after the Canadian philosopher Marshall McLuhan coined the phrase "global village" to describe how the electronics revolution was shrinking the world and shortening the time between thought and action the Media Millennium is at hand. TV sets are more common in Japanese homes than flush toilets. Virtually every Mexican household has a TV, but only half have phones.

More than half of Americans alive today may not remember a time without TV in their homes. They're surprised if someone doesn't have 25 or 30 channels to choose from. But for much of the globe, television is still relatively new, and changing fast. Today, there is hardly any spot on Earth untraced by a satellite "footprint" — the area, sometimes spanning continents, within reach of signals from its parabolic antennas.

The rapid inroads of satellite-based "borderless television" are changing the way the world works, the way it plays, even the way it goes to war and makes peace. Even countries that have long limited what their citizens can watch on nationalized TV are slowly being forced to relax their vice-like grip.

Madonna writes on MTV videos around the world. A deputy police chief in Moscow is distracted during an interview by Super Channel, a British cross between MTV and "Entertainment Tonight," which blares incessantly in many Russian homes and offices. Dozens of pan-European satellite channels, beaming everything from highbrow French talk shows to Dutch pornography, trespass national borders without visas. "Los Simpsons" becomes a top-rated TV show in Colombia and Argentina.

More than 1 billion TV sets now populate the globe, a 50 percent jump over the last five years. The number is expected to continue growing by 5 percent annually, and by more than double that in Asia, where half the world's population lives.

Worldwide spending for television programming is now about \$65 billion, and the tab is growing by 10 percent per year, according to Neal Weinstein, media project director for the New York research firm Frost & Sullivan Inc. TV programs are a major U.S. export now worth about \$23 billion annually.

The number of satellite-delivered TV services around the world is more than 300 and climbing rapidly, says Mark Long, publisher of the World Satellite Almanac. Truly global "super channels" such as MTV reach hundreds of millions of households, while CNN is seen in 137 countries.

Scores of new communications satellites are planned for launch in the next five years, which will mean a huge jump in the number of space-borne TV channels. The cultural, political and economic effects of this global television revolution are enormous. Whether in the situation room at the White House or in living rooms at home, it is clear to viewers that television is no longer simply a limp witness to history.

Television is how most people now experience history, as happened when viewers watched live satellite pictures of Scud missiles whistling down on Israel during the Gulf War. Conversely, history is now shaped by television, a reality eloquently symbolized by East German youths when they hoisted MTV banners over the Berlin Wall as it was torn down.

The Oxford political scientist Timothy Garton Ash dubs television "the third superpower" whose influence will only grow as satellites and cable revolutionize its content. A complex set of problems and issues arise from that power. Ash warns that borderless TV threatens to make even more painfully obvious the economic gulf between rich and poor nations. Diplomats in Libya contend that television is undermining the regime of Moammar Gadhafi by sheltering population with the consumer product delights seen in Italian commercials.

Even more alarming to some is the prospect of a world full of couch potatoes. The French now spend more time watching TV than working. Spanish schoolchildren watch more than their American counterparts.

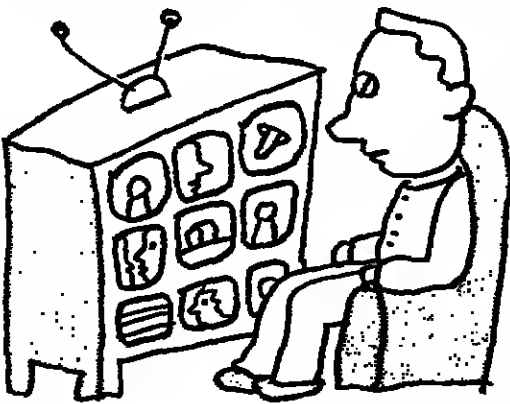
Some worry that all that TV watching will make the rest of the world lose its appetite for reading, as has already happened to two generations of Americans.

With satellites beaming down literally hundreds of TV channels over the continents and oceans, countries lose control over the information crossing their borders — an unstoppable migration of ideas, images and culture that raises basic questions about the meaning of national sovereignty in the modern world.

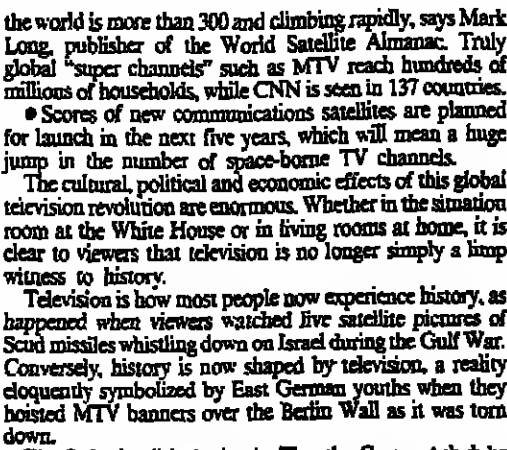
"The nation-state is less and less able to control what goes in and out of it," said Everett E. Dennis, a media scholar and executive director of the Freedom Forum Media Studies Center. "It really makes customs and other nuances from the past kind of irrelevant."

Occasionally, the attempts to block these images are comical. On Egyptian TV, which abides by strict Islamic code, kisses on cheeks of "Dallas" and "Falcone Cases" are edited out after the first split-second smooch. Even that's too racy for neighboring Saudi Arabia, which protests that viewers in Jidda can receive the Egyptian TV signals and people in the south can watch Yemen's televised Parliament.

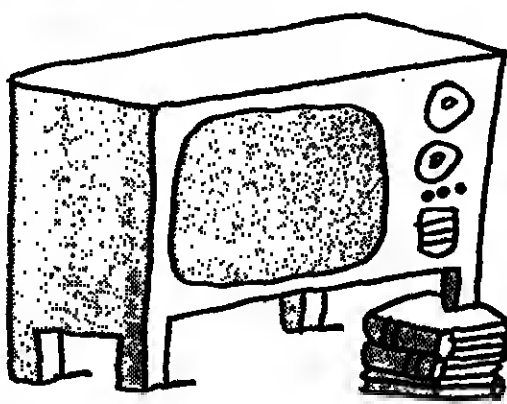
Satellite dishes "bring in all kinds of evil and corruption," said Saudi Arabia's chief Islamic scholar, Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Baz, who ruled that the dishes violate tenets of Islam. Neither quotas nor religious edicts are likely to slow the onslaught of borderless television. Rather than homogenizing the world, it is likely that the revolution will instead lead to a greater diversity in programming, especially as developing states become more sophisticated in the use of the medium.



Drawings by Steve Goldberger/ITT



Drawings by Steve Goldberger/ITT



Drawings by Steve Goldberger/ITT

PEOPLE

Julia Roberts Looking For a Leading Man

Whereas art thou, William? The \$25-million British production of "Shakespeare in Love," starring Julia Roberts, has been halted indefinitely after the producers, Pinewood Studios, were unable to find a suitable leading man. There were rumors that Roberts had quit the movie after Daniel Day-Lewis, who was said to be her choice for Shakespeare, turned down the part. But the film's producer, Terry Chugg, said Roberts was keen to continue.

What a difference a little publicity makes: Arnold Schwarzenegger has decided to terminate a \$22,000 debt owed by Janice Dickinson, the widow of a man who died before completing work to install cinema equipment at the actor's home. Dickinson had accused the actor of playing "hardball."

A California jury has rejected a nearly \$5 million palimony claim brought against the estate of the late millionaire Henry Mudd by one of his seven former mistresses. The onetime stripper Eleanor Oliver, 41, claimed she had an agreement to provide Mudd with wife-like companionship during their 13-year relationship. In exchange, Oliver said, Mudd promised to set up trusts giving her lifetime support and letting her stay in a \$600,000 house. Oliver sued Mudd just a month before he died in 1990. Jurors agreed there was a contract between the two, but found that Oliver had ended the relationship by suing Mudd.

Luciano Pavarotti says he was wrong to lip sync during a concert in Modena, Italy, and will refund a share of what the BBC paid for the broadcast rights. "If the BBC wants the money back, we'll give the money back," he said.

Sales of Madonna's "Sex" have been brisk around the world. But in New York, some customers were returning copies of the \$49.95 book, complaining that the spiral binding holding the photos had broken and cut into the pages.

The French Academy awarded its prize for the year's best novel to Franz-Olivier Giesbert, editor of "Le Figaro," for his book "L'Affreux."

TODAY'S REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on Page 6

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- A look at stricter financial controls and reforms.
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